MURREE GUIDE



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BY

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P S S
FOUNDATION

Ghulam Asim (MA), LHR.
01/10/2000.

PUBLISHED BY

PAKISTAN SOCIAL SERVICE FOUNDATION

EDWARDS ROAD - LAHORE

Price Rs. 2/8/-

DEDICATED TO



Quaid-i-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Father of the Nation, who visited Murree in 1944.

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From Rawalpindi to Murree

RAWALPINDI

The city of Rawalpindi is 937 miles from Karachi, the federal capital of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and 175 miles from Lahore, the capital of West Pakistan.

There are a number of railway trains which come from Karachi and Lahore to Rawalpindi. The most important trains are the Khyber Mail, the Chenab Ex-



Railway Station Rawalpindi

press, the Karachi Express, and the Tez Gam. The Khyber Mail and the Chenab Express reach Rawalpindi in the early hours of the morning, while the Karachi Express, and the Tez Gam reach in the afternoon.

Rawalpindi is situated on the historic Grand Trunk Road, and can be reached by motor car or bus as well. From Lahore, to Rawalpindi regular bus services are run by a number of transport service companies. The Punjab Transport Service runs two buses direct from Lahore to Murree as well. This service runs a comfortable station wagon service as well between Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Murree.

There are two daily P.I.A. flights from Karachi to Rawalpindi and also from Lahore to Rawalpindi.

On the site now occupied by the Rawalpindi cantonment, there are the ruins of the ancient city of Gajipur or Gajnipur. This ancient town was the seat of the Bhatti tribe in the centuries preceding the Christian era.

Within historical times, the town was known as Fatehpur Boari. This town was destroyed during one of the Mongol invasions in the 14th century. Rawalpindi received its present name from a Ghakkar chief, Jhande Khan Rawal during the 15th century.

During the post-Pakistan period, Rawalpindi was the scene of the tragedy of the assassination of Qaid-i-Millat Khan Liaquat Ali Khan, the first premier of Pakistan, on the 16th of October, 1951. The local Municipal Committee proposes to construct a suitable monument on the site, where the great hero fell as a martyr in the cause of his Fatherland.

The city is situated in the low hills of the Himalayan range at the height of 1625 ft. above the sea level. It is situated in a latitude of 33.37 towards North, and 73.6 longitude towards East.

Rawalpindi is the headquarters of the Pakistan Army, and has the honour of being the military capital of the country. The Rawalpindi cantonment is the largest military station in Pakistan.

Rawalpindi is an important divisional headquarters town, with a first class municipality which w constituted in 1867. Among the cities of Pakistan, Rawalpindi ranks sixth in the order of population, the first five cities being Karachi, Lahore, Dacca, Chittagong, and Hyderabad. According to the census of 1951, the city has a population of 2,36,877.

In Rawalpindi regular buses and taxies are available at moderate rates to carry passengers to Murree. The principal transport services are the Punjab Transport Service, the Murree Hills Transport Service, and the 'Pindi Murree Transport Service. Each service has a peculiar colour of its own. The Punjab Transport Service is conspicuous for its blue colour. The buses of the Murree Hill Transport Service are coloured green, and those of the Murree 'Pindi Transport service are coloured red. These services have their stations at the Railway station, the cantonment, and the city.

The Murree road runs through the eastern part of the city of Rawalpindi. Brisk building activity is taking place on both sides of the road. Building have sprung up till the fifth milestone. The Rawalpindi satellite town has also sprung up towards this side, with the Murree road as the axis.

In Rawalpindi, the Murree hills can be seen in the distance. As one's car speeds towards the hills on the Murree road, it appears as if the hills are marching forward to greet the visitor.

NURPUR SHAHAN

At the eighth mile, a road takes off to the left, which leads to Nurpur Shahan at the foot of the Margalla hills. Several springs gush out of the hills here,

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NURPUR SHAHAN

At the eighth mile, a road takes off to the left, which leads to Nurpur Shahan at the foot of the Margalla hills. Several springs gush out of the hills here,

and form a stream of pure, sweet, cool water. This place is well known for the shrine of Barri Latif Shah. A fair is held at the shrine in May each year. The fair is managed by the District Board Rawalpindi. The saint Latif Shah was born in Gujar Khan, but he spent the major part of his life wandering in the forests of the Hazara hills. It was because of his wanderings in the forests that the saint came to be known by the name of Barri which means a forest in the local dialect. The Moghul Emperor Bahadur Shah visited Nurpur during the life time of the saint, and most of the buildings at Nurpur were constructed with the money gifted by the Emperor.

RAWAL

At the ninth mile on the Rawalpindi, Murree road is the Rawal village. On the banks of the Kurang nullah, a few wells have been dug. The water from these wells is pumped and taken to Rawalpindi as the major source of the Rawalpindi municipal water supply. There is a beautiful water fall at Rawal, which has been filmed in a number of Pakistani films. Here water is in plenty; there is a grove of trees; the air is cool; the surroundings are picturesque which make the place an ideal site for picnics. Visitors from Rawalpindi come here for picnics on almost every holiday. The village of Rawal has not only given its name to the city of Rawalpindi; it supplies it with life-giving water as well.

BARA KAU

At the 13th mile is the military camp of Bara Kau. This part of the country is well known for olive trees. In the local dialect 'kau' means an olive tree, and 'bara' means big. The village derived its present name from a big olive tree, which was conspicuous from a distance, and which provided shade to the passers-by.

17TH MILE

Up to Bara Kau, the road is quite plain; thereafter low hillocks make their appearance for the first time. The hills proper actually start from the 16|17th mile. At one time, there used to be a toll barrier at the 17th mile, and every passenger had to pay a toll as a tribute to the majesty of the hills. This toll was abolished after the establishment of Pakistan. Here are a Forest Checking post, and a Military Check post. Here the height above the sea level is 2,147 ft. From Rawalpindi to the 17th mile there is a total ascent of about 500 feet.

CHATTAR

At the 19th mile is the village of Chattar. It is well known for loquats. There is a loquat garden here maintained by the District Board. In the village, there is a District Board school; post office; and a Bee Keeping Farm. Here the height above sea level is 2,158 ft.

SCRUB FOREST

After the 17th mile, the real penetration of the hills begins. These hills are the Margalla hills, which are an extension of the Hazara hills. The hill sides are covered with dense scrub forest, and it is said that leopards and other wild animals are found in these forests. These forests extend for six miles till the Salgaran bridge is reached at the 23rd mile.

At Chattar, the 19th mile the height is 2,158 ft; for the next mile there is an ascent and at the 20th milestone the height of 2,413 ft. is reached. At the 21st mile, the height falls to 2,325 ft; at the 22nd milestone the height rises to 2,481 ft; and at the 23rd milestone near the Salgaran bridge, the height falls to 2,347 ft.

SALGARAN BRIDGE

The Salgaran bridge spans the Kurang nullah.

The Kurang nullah separates three mountain ranges. namely the Murree Hills, the Hazara Hills, and the Margalla Hills. While standing on the bridge one can drink deep into the beauty of the landscape. Between the Murree Hills, and the Hazara Hills, the nullah has a wide bed. The hamlets of the village of Salgaran rise in the bed of the nullah against the background of terraced paddy fields. Much fishing can be done in the nullah. It is said that gold washings can be traced in the bed of the nullah. In the dry season, the nullah is tame and quiet, but during the rains it assumes the dimensions of a river.

The Salgaran bridge can be rightly regarded as the gateway to Murree. It is only after crossing the bridge that the Murre Hills appear. The hills start from the 17th mile, but for six miles the passage lies through the Margalla hills. The Murree hills proper begin after the Kurang nullah is crossed at the Salgaran bridge.

From Rawal to Salgaran bridge, the Kurang nullah marches more or less parallel to the main road. After crossing the nullah, the road ascends up the hill, and the nullah is left far below.

TARET

Taret is 25 miles from Rawalpindi. It is around Taret that the well known cheel trees conspicuous for their peculiar smell appear for the first time. Taret is, therefore, an important stage in the march up the hills. At the levels below Taret, the weather is generally quite hot in the summer, but round about Taret one is greeted by a cool breeze laden with the peculiar scent of the cheel trees.

From Salgaran bridge to Taret, there is a gradual ascent up the hill. Within two miles, there is an ascent of over 800 ft. At the 23rd mile, the height is 2,347; at the 24th milestone the height rises to 2,851 ft; and at the 25th milestone near Taret, the height

rises to 3,128 ft. The crossing of the 3,000 ft. mark is important as during the winter the snow generally falls above this limit.

In the olden days of tonga traffic, Taret was an important resting place, and the passengers usually halted here for the night. With the coming of the motor vehicles, the journey from Rawalpindi to Murree can be completed within two to three hours, and Taret has accordingly lost its importance as a halting place.

In Taret there is a police post; military camp; Forest Rest House; and an Inspection bungalow. There is a small bazar on the main road.

NANDKOT

After Taret, there is further ascent up the hill once again. At the 26th mile, the height is 3,420 ft. and at the 27th mile the height is 3,760 ft. Near the 27th mile, a bridle path goes up to Nandkot. A military cantonment was established at Nandkot in the fiftees of the 19th century, but the cantonment had to be abandoned because of the abundance of snakes. It is stated that a number of British soldiers died on account of snake bite, and their graves can still be seen on the top of the hill.

Near the 27th milestone on the main road there are a sugar cane farm, and a fruit trees farm. After the 27th mile there is a steep ascent, and the gradient of 1|14 is reached. At the 28th mile the 4,000 ft. mark is crossed, and the height of 4,031 ft. is reached. There is a Hill Grass Research Farm near this milestone.

CHARRA PANI

Charra Pani is 29 miles from Rawalpindi. In the local dialect 'charra' means cold. The place is known as Charra Pani, because of the springs of cold and sweet water on the hill side. Water gushes from these springs, and flows in a placid stream to the main

bazar of the village. Charra Pani is an important halting place. There is a modest bazar here, where one can refresh himself, and have a cup of tea.

COMPANY BAGH

From Charra Pani to Company Bagh, the distance of about a mile, there is further ascent up the hill. At the 30th milestone, the height of 4,654 feet is reached.

Between Charra Pani and the Company Bagh the entire hill side on the right is studded with the buildings and cottages of the well known Samli Sanitorium. The base of the T.B. Sanitorium rests at Charra Pani, and the top lies at Company Bagh.

Charra Pani and Company Bagh are both blessed by Nature with cold and sweet water. Like Charra Pani, there are springs of cold and sweet water at Company Bagh as well. Because of the abundance of water, this area is ideally suited for development as a garden for hill fruit trees. It is because of this potentiality that the area is known as Company Bagh. There are Vegetable and Hill Fruit Trees Research farms near Company Bagh. This area produces fine pine apples.

In Company Bagh there are two modest bazars on the road side, one situated at the lower end, and the other at the upper end. At the right stands the Samli Sanitorium, and to the left are the hamlets of the village, among which the village panchayatghar is most conspicuous.

The most conspicuous thing about Samli—the area between Charra Pani and Company Bagh is the saluburity of its climate. Here the height is moderate, rainfall is reasonable, cheel trees are in abundance, and water is plenty. Nature has made this area ideally suitable for a sanitorium. That is the reason why Samli Sanitorium has become a national institution,

and T.B. patients are attracted to it from all parts of Pakistan.

GHORA GALI

Ghora Gali is at the distance of 32 miles from Rawalpindi. In the olden days, when horse drawn vehicles used to ply between Rawalpindi and Murree, the horses had to be changed here, and for that reason the village came to be known as Ghora Gali.

There are a Police Post, a school, a bazar, and a veterinary hospital at Ghora Gali. The most conspicuous thing about Ghora Gali is the Ghora Gali Forest rest house situated amidst picturesque surroundings. There is a Forestry School at Ghora Gali as well.

From Company Bagh to Ghora Gali, there is a steady ascent. At Company Bagh the height is 4,654 feet; at the 31st mile the height rises to 4,997 ft. and at the 32nd milestone near Ghora Gali the 5,000 ft. mark is crossed, and the height of 5,288 is reached.

From Ghora Gali a road leads to Lora in the Hazara hills. Lora is a well known beauty spot, conspicuous for the abundance of water and the greenness of the valley.

MURREE BREWERY

Murree Brewery is near the 33rd milestone. Here the height is 5,549 ft. There is a municipal octroi and toll post here, and the vehicles have to halt for the payment of octroi and toll. The toll levied by the Municipal Committee, Murree is a tax on vehicles, and not on passengers. It is, therefore, payable by the motor or bus owners, and not by the passengers. Near the toll post, a road on the right rises up the Murree Brewery hill. Before partition there was a hotel and a number of bungalows belonging to the Murree Brewery Company on this hill. These were destroyed during the disturbances of 1947. There are beautiful springs and open spaces on the top of the

hill. A part of the hill is now used as a camp for Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

The Murree Improvement Trust has framed a scheme for the development of the hill. It is said that for persons who suffer from a high blood pressure, Murree Brewery would be preferable to Murree proper.

From Murree Brewery one road leads to the well known Lawrence College.

BANSARA GALI

After Murree Brewery the Murree municipal limits begin. Bansara Gali is at the 34th milestone, and here the height is 5,832 feet. On the right is the Cliffdon cantonment. One road goes up to the Military Intelligence School on the right. From Bansara Gali, a bypass road leads to Motor Agency via the Lawrence College. The bypass shortens the distance to Murree by two miles. This road has a steep gradient. It is very good for walking purposes, but motors have to be driven with care.

CHITTA MOR

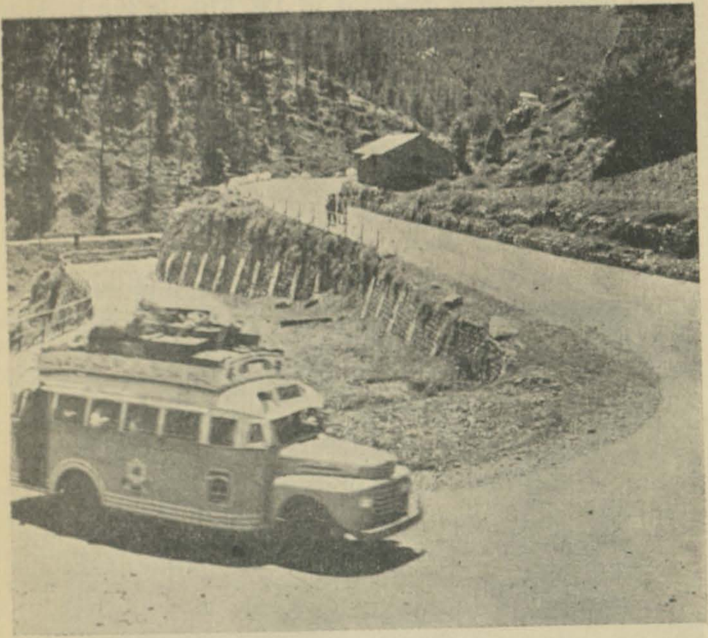
Chitta Mor is situated at a steep curve on the main road. In the local dialect 'chitta' means white, and this name has been assigned because of the limestone which is available in the area adjoining the site.

At the 35th milestone the 6,000 ft. mark is crossed, and the height of 6,009 feet is reached. At the curve at Chitta Mor, the gradient is 1|12.

SUNNY BANK ....

At Sunny Bank there is a military rest camp and a supply depot. The Municipal Committee Murree runs a school and a dispensary here. The Agricultural Department maintains a Horticultural and an Agricultural Demonstration Farm here.

At Sunny Bank the hills open up, and there is a look of brightness around the area. It is because of



Chitta Mor

this brightness that the area is known as Sunny Bank.

From Sunny Bank, the main 'Pindi road goes onward to Kohala and thence to Kashmir. On the right, a road leads up to Murree.

MOTOR AGENCY

From Sunny Bank to the Motor Agency, there is a distance of a little less than a mile. The road ascends until the height of 6,623 feet is reached at the motor terminus. Near the motor agency, there is a

steep curve with a gradient of 1|9. This is the highest gradient on the Rawalpindi, Murree road.

While moving up from Sunny Bank to Murree, one can see on the right, the main Murree road meandering along the hill side below, in a serpent like manner. One feels elated that he has scaled these heights.

There is always room on the top. In Murree, there is room for every visitor.



Motor Agency

Something About the Name of

MURREE

"What is in a name? A rose by any name would smell as sweet. Murree would be a delightful hill station, by whatever name it may be called. There is, nevertheless, something in a name, for it carries with it a certain amount of history, and casts shadows across the future.

Some names are clear cut propositions, and make no secret of their significance. Some names, on the other hand, involve a certain amount of mystery. In the plains, the course of a traveller is straight, and plain; in the hills, the path must necessarily meander, and there may be a mystery at every turn of the road. Like the zig-zag and mysterious road which leads up to Murree, there is a mystery about the name of Murree itself.

According to plain common Urdu and Punjabi language, the word 'Murree', carries with it an idea of death. Murree is, however, the antithesis of what the word outwardly implies. In Urdu and Persian, the word 'Marg' means 'death', but we know that the word 'Gul Marg' means a 'meadow of flowers'. The words 'Marg' and 'Murree' have a common root, and though in the Urdu and Persian languages these words embody an idea of death; in the Turkish language, and the language of the hills these words mean a meadow.

The word 'Mar' in the ordinary Urdu language means 'to kill'. In the well known word 'Shali Mar', the word 'mar' is the very antithesis of what it means

according to common Urdu. The word 'shalimar' means the abode of joy. The word 'Mari' is derived from the word 'Mar' and means an abode or a place. On the banks of the Indus in the Mianwali district, we have a town known as Mari Indus, and here the word 'Mari' means a settlement. There is a village in the Hazara hills, which is also named Mari.

The word 'Mar' occurs in such names as the Margalla hills, and the Khairimar hills. The 'Margalla' means 'cut-throat' and the word 'Khairimar' means 'the destroyer of plants'. These hills are in the Rawalpindi and Attock districts. Here the word 'Mar' has been used in its ordinary Urdu meaning.

In the word 'Mar' lies the clue to the mystery of Murree. In Pakistan a number of streams of Culture have met during the course of history. When Taimur and the early Turks came to Pakistan, they brought a stream of culture. When the Moghuls settled in India, they evolved another culture based on the indigenous background. The word 'Mar' would provide an illustration of the difference between these two cultures. According to the first culture, which may be named the Turkish culture, 'mar' had a positive value, and implied an abode or a settlement. According to the second culture, which may be termed the Urdu culture 'mar' had a negative value, and implied death and destruction. The words 'Shalimar', 'Gulmarg', 'Mari' flow from the first cultural stream, while the words 'Khairi Mar', 'Mar Galla' flow from the second cultural stream.

When after the first invasion of Amir Taimur, the Turks settled in the Hazara district, they named the district 'Ming' which is a Turkish word meaning a regiment of a thousand foot. This word was later on translated to 'Hazara'. It appears that at the time of the settlement of Hazara, the Turks settled in the Murree Hills as well, and named it Marri or something to that effect which meant a settlement.

In the Hazara hills, the capital of the early Turks was Mingali. This town no longer exists, but the translation of its name, viz Hazara persists. Similarly the settlements of the early Turks in the Murree Hills no longer exist, but the name of Murree has persisted. Those who hold that Murree was founded by the English in the nineteenth century, and that the name of Murree was given to the place by the English deserve to be corrected. The historic fact is that the early Turks settled in the Hazara and Murree Hills, and one of their settlements in the Murree Hills was known as Marri. These settlements were subsequently destroyed, but the name of Marri persisted.

Some scholars hold that the word 'Murree' is derived from the word 'Marhi' which means a grave. On the hillock at Pindi point, there is a tower, and near the tower there is a grave. It is said that because of this grave, and other graves in the neighbourhood this place was known as a Marhi, which was later on corrupted to Murree. It can hardly be believed that those who wanted to found a hill station, and a health resort should have derived the inspiration from a grave. It is against plain common sense that those who wanted the place to be a sanitorium could have chosen a name that had reference to death or a graveyard.

It is claimed that Murree was originally a part of the village Massiari. About the origin of Maissiari, a reference to the origin of Mashobra an important hill station near Simla is of particular interest. It is said that the word 'Mashobra' is derived from 'Maishiara' a collection of buffaloes. The name arose because in the former days, the buffaloes of the surrounding villages used to be driven up the hill tops during July and August in order to wallow in the muddy pools on the ridges. The words 'Maishiara', and 'Maissairi' are too closely connected to admit of any difference of meaning. It is obvious that the village Maissairi was so named because of the buffaloes kept there. Buffaloes

were kept in the village in the khad and it was called 'Maissairi'. Settlements arose on the ridge proper and it was known as Mar-ri—an abode of joy and happiness.

The word 'Murree' belongs to such species of names as 'Shali Mar', Gul Marg', Mar gazar', and connotes the idea of an abode of joy and happiness amidst meadows and hills. Murree is certainly a place of joy, where one can escape from the sultry heat of the plains, forget the worries of the world, and enjoy some moments of genuine happiness.



Marry Tower

Historical Background

Geological History: It is estimated that our earth is about 1,000 million years old. For 900 million years, the area which is now Kashmir, Murree, and a greater part of Pakistan struggled under the Tethys Sea. Then by great upheavals, the sea receded, and the Himalayas and the Murree Hills emerged. In that remote geological past, a very big river known as the Siwalik or the Indo-Brahm river flowed at the foot of the hills. This river later on split into three river systems, namely the Indus system, the Ganges system and the Brahmputra system. The ancient Indo-Brahm river traversed for some part the channel now covered by the Soan, a small stream which rises near Murree. This means that in the geological past, the area now known as the Murree Hills has undergone great changes in the geographical set up.

Soan culture: History is hardly two thousand years old, but there is evidence that there was human life in Pakistan 50,000 years ago. It is held that in this part of the country, Man settled for the first time in the Murree Hills and the valley of the Soan. The Murree Hills thus command great importance from the prehistoric point of view.

Historic era: At the time of Alexandar's invasion, the Murree Hills area was a part of the kingdom of Arsakes, and included the area now known as Hazara. This area was subject to the overlordship of the kingdom of Taxila. At that time, the area was occupied by the Takkas, an early Turanian race.

When Hieun Tsang visited Pakistan in the seventh century, Murree was a part of the kingdom known as

Wu La Shi, which was a dependency of Kashmir. It appears that Murree was a part of Kashmir for several centuries.

The Turks: The Turks under Amir Taimur invaded Pakistan early in the 15th century. A number of Turk settlements were set up in the Hazara and Murree Hills. When the Moghuls rose to power, the Murree Hills were a part of the Moghul empire. With the disintegration of the Moghul power, a number of Ghakkar chieftains rose to power in the Murree Hills.

The Sikhs and the Dogras: When the Sikhs rose to power, their suzerainty was extended to the Murree and Hazara hills. In 1831, the Murree Hills along with the Hazara hills were granted in jagir to Gulab Singh of Kashmir. This was a very dark period in the history of the land. The Dogra rule was tyrannical in character, and the residents of the Murree Hills were subjected to great hardships. In 1846, Raja Gulab Singh exchanged the area to the west of Jhelum for an area near Jammu. The Murree Hills along with the Hazara hills were thus transferred to the Lahore Durbar.

The British: When the Punjab was annexed by the British in 1849, Murree was a part of the Hazara District. In 1850, the Murree Tahsil was transferred to the Rawalpindi District. At that time the divisional headquarter was at Jhelum. The Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Thornton, selected Murree as a site for a sanitorium. Troops were first quartered in 1851. Permanent barracks were built in 1853. A Municipal Committee was set up under the Municipal Act of 1850. By 1854, a number of residential houses had been constructed by the British officials and non-officials.

The various hill tribes were not happy with the advent of the British rule. When in 1857, there was a country-wide conflagration, the hill tribes of Murree flung themselves in the war of independence. Unfortunately there was treachery, and the struggle for indepen-

dence was miscarried. The Dhunds who led the struggle were mercilessly slaughtered. Their villages were burnt and their lands were confiscated.

The Sixtees: The Mall Road was constructed in 1860. Murree now came to possess a fashionable shopping area.

The well-known Lawrence College was founded in 1860 and was then named the Lawrence Memorial School in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence.

In 1867 a new Municipal Act came into force and Murree was declared a first class municipality. In the same year there was a severe epidemic of cholera.

The Seventees: During the seventees there were cholera epidemic in 1871, 1876 and 1879.

The Convent of Jesus and Mary was established in 1876.

Till 1876, Murree was the summer capital of the then Government of the Punjab. In 1876, because of the inadequacy of water supply and repeated cholera epidemics the Provincial Government shifted their summer capital to Simla.

The Eightees: The shifting of the summer headquarters to Simla gave a great set back to the growth of Murree. The most acute problem was the problem of water supply. Murree depended for its water supply on tanks and a few local springs. The tanks were in most cases simple excavations, and the water collected there was impure and defective. This led to repeated epidemics of cholera. During the eightees there were epidemics of cholera in 1881 and 1888. In 1888 the position was so very critical that it came to be seriously considered that the hill station should be abandoned. St. Deny's Diocessan School for Girls was founded in 1882.

Another Municipal Act was passed in 1884, and under it the Committee got greater powers and its constitution was liberalised.

The Ninetees: There was a cholera epidemic in 1892.

The town suffered from an acute shortage of water supply during the early years of the ninetees. In 1894 the water supply scheme was executed. The water was brought from Dongagali—19 miles from Murree. In Murree proper, Tonley Tanks were constructed on the Kashmir Point. The provision of water supply for Murree turned over a new leaf in the history of the hill station. Heretofore, the position about the future of the hill station was precarious, but with the coming in of pure water it became certain that the hill station would further grow.

From 1889 to 1893 the Muslims were elected on the local committee from both the wards in the bazar area. From 1894 1900 both the seats were captured by the non-Muslims and the Muslims got no seat.

In 1897 the Municipal School for boys was raised to Middle standard.

The First Decade: The first decade of the twentieth century saw an agitation among the Muslims of Murree for separate electorate for elections to the local Committee. In 1904 rules were framed providing for separate electorate for the Muslims. This was two years in advance of the general demand of the Muslims throughout the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent for separate electorate. It is well-known that the Muslims demanded separate electorate in 1906.

Lord Minto visited Murree in 1906. In 1906, octroi tax which was heretofore levied by the local Municipal Committee was abolished and all goods were imported free. This was done under the pressure exercised by the British business men supported by the non-Muslim business interests.

The Second Decade: The Coronation Day was celebrated at Murree on the 12th December, 1911.

Another Municipal Act came into force in 1911. This Act continues up to the present day.

During 1912, there was a great scarcity of water, due to the failure of the monsoons.

Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India visited Murree in September, 1912. In December, 1912 there was an attempt on the life of Lord Hardinge. To celebrate his escape, the 20th of June, 1913, the Viceroy's birthday was celebrated in Murree, with great festivity. At the Football Ground, a feast was arranged for the school children. The European children were served with tea and cakes but the Indian children were served with sweetmeats only.

The First Great War broke out in 1914, and most of the troops stationed in the hill station went overseas.

In 1914, the Mall Road was transferred to the management of the Municipal Committee. A fountain was provided in a patch of greenery in the centre of the road to mark this event.

In 1915-16 there was a severe epidemic of diarrhoea and typhoid in the hill station.

In 1916 a time gun was installed in the hill station. It was fired at 12 noon each day.

The year 1916 saw the introduction of motor vehicles for the first time. The motor vehicles that plied on the roads from Rawalpindi to Murree were quaint shrieking creatures which made very great noise and moved at a slow speed. The introduction of the motor vehicles led to the imposition of toll for the first time with effect from the 1st of April, 1917.

The Presentation Convent School was opened in 1917.

During 1917 there was very heavy snowfall in the hill station. The total fall of the snow exceeded four feet and it snowed till April, 1918.

During 1918, there was an epidemic of influenza and during 1919 there was an epidemic of plague.

The Twentees: The year 1920-21 was marked by an epidemic of small pox.

During this year there was an acute shortage of water on account of failure of the monsoons.

During 1921-22 there was an epidemic of cholera. There was an epidemic of plague every year from 1920 to 1923.

In 1923-24 in order to overcome water scarcity a reservoir was constructed at Punj Pando at a cost of Rs. 2,43,000.

In 1925 the Municipal Middle School for boys was raised to the status of a High School, and in 1926 the School was provincialised.

In 1929, the Town Hall was constructed and it was named the Powell Hall after Lieut.-Col. John Powell, the grand old man of Murree who had been a member of the Committee since 1865.

The Thirtees: Heretofore the water works for Murree were maintained by the Military authorities and water was shared between the Municipality and the Military authorities in the ratio of 4|11 and 7|11 respectively. In 1931, a joint Water Board was set up consisting of the representatives of the Committee and the Military authorities with the Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, as the Chairman. The technical control of the water works was vested in the Public Health Circle of the Provincial Government.

In 1931 the forests around Murree under the management of the Municipal Committee were declared 'Reserved'. This was done in order to protect them against further spoilation.

The year 1935, was very conspicuous in the history of the hill station. It was during this year that electricity was brought to Murree. The electrification of the hill station added to its charm. Heretofore there were no rickshaws in Murree. It was in 1935 that the Simla-type rickshaws were introduced in the hill station.

The Municipal Library was established during this year.

It was during this year again that the Jubilee Municipal Hospital building was constructed on the Bank Road.

Heretofore, the administration of the local Cantonment vested in a single Officer. In 1937, a regular Cantonment Board was set up for the first time consisting of three members one of whom was to be elected.

In July 1938 Lieut-Col. John Powell who had played an important role in the making of Murree, breathed his last at Murree.

The Forties: The Second World War broke out in 1939.

During the War years Murree was quiet. As the years advanced the Muslim public opinion grew restive over the question of Pakistan.

Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah visited Murree in 1944. He was given a royal reception and the entire Muslim community at Murree declared to stake everything in order to win Pakistan. Pakistan flowered into existence on the 14th of August, 1947. This year saw communal disturbances in the otherwise quiet atmosphere of the hill station and a number of bungalows were burnt.

The entire economic life of the hill station was dominated by the non-Muslims before the Partition and with their migration the civic services suffered during the first few years after the Partition. The income of

the Municipality registered a serious fall in the beginning, but by 1949 the finances were properly rehabilitated.

Heretofore Murree was only a mofussil hill station. With the establishment of Pakistan Murree became the premier hill station of West Pakistan and that added to its importance.

Till 1947 the sanitorium at Samli was a private institution managed by the District Red Cross Society. The institution was provincialised the very day, Pakistan was established.

In order to improve the water supply at Murree, a third storage tank was constructed in 1946.

The Fiftees: An Improvement Trust for Murree was set up in 1951. The Trust was entrusted with the responsibility of reconstructing the burnt houses and for framing schemes for the development and expansion of the hill station.

In 1952 the provincial legislature passed an Act known as the Murree Municipal Committee Constitution Act, 1952, which fixed the constitution of the Municipal Committee of Murree at 15 out of whom ten members were to be elected and five were to be appointed.

The Municipal hospital was provincialised in 1952.

The Pakistan Air Force Public School was established at Lower Topa in 1953.

In 1955 Murree shot into importance as a session of the Constituent Assembly was held at Murree.

An Army School of Administration was established at Kuldana in 1956.

In 1956-57 a vigorous campaign was launched for the improvement of the civic services at Murree. The Mall Road was remetalled. Flourescent mercury lamps were installed at important places. A beautiful park known as the Nighatzar was laid out at the centre of the Mall Road near the Lintott. In this park two

beautiful fountains were constructed. The Municipal Library was shifted to the Mall Road and a Municipal Tourists Bureau was also established. The medieval pavement of the lower bazar was replaced by a metalled surface of modern design.

In 1957, a Murree Festival Week was celebrated from the 6th to 13th of July. This week was inaugurated by Major-General Iskander Mirza, the President of Pakistan.

General: The history of Murree during the last hundred years can be divided into three specific periods. The first period is the British period which extends from 1850 to 1914. During this period, the British dominated over Murree and almost the entire property in the hill station belonged to Europeans. During this period the Mall Road was the exclusive monopoly of the Europeans, and very few Indians could be seen.

The second period starts from 1914 and extends till 1947. This period marks the gradual waning of the British influence. It was during this period that most of the amenities were provided in the hill station. This period saw the introduction of the motor vehicles. This period saw the electrification of the hill station; the introduction of the rickshaws; the improvement of water supply; the establishment of a modern hospital; the raising of the Middle School to a high standard and the establishment of schools for girls. During this period the non-Muslims replaced the British. The British business men sold their property in Murree and this was purchased by non-Muslims. Till 1947 the Muslims owned hardly five per cent of the total property in the hill station.

The third period is the post Pakistan period. During this period Murree has gained in importance because it is the premier hill station of the country. This is the period of growth and expansion. During the last ten years, the civic services in Murree have improved. A

number of schemes have been framed for the development and expansion of the hill station and these schemes are in various stages of execution. A scheme has been framed for the augmentation of water supply and it is likely to be executed in the near future.

Murree has seen good days in the past but the future of Murree is bound to be very bright. As the premier hill station of Pakistan, Murree, definitely occupies a very enviable position, among the cities of Pakistan.

The Mountain System of Murree

The Murree and Kahuta hills in the Rawalpindi district are the off-shoots of the Himalayas. The various ranges of the Himalayas, however, run from north-west to south-east. The Murree Hills run at right angle to the Himalayas from north-east to south-west.

The Murree and Kahuta hills consist principally of five main spurs, more or less parallel to each other. Out of these, the Murree spur, on which the Murree sanitorium is situated is the highest. Parallel to this spur is the Charhan spur, a few hundred feet lower. The nsxt spur is the Paphundi spur which is about 7,000 feet high at the highest point. The other two spurs are in the Kahuta tahsil. The Narrar spur runs down westwards from the plateau of the Narrar mountains, a table land some miles in length and breadth, and about 6,000 feet above sea level and just above the sea level and just above the Jhelum river to which it falls in a succession of grand and almost precipitous steps. This mountain with its massive square front and precipitous sides is a very fine and striking feature in the landscape. Further south is a lower spur running from Utrinna, overlooking the Jhelum down towards Kahuta. This is much smaller and shorter than the others, and its greatest height is 3,763 feet.

The geological deposits upon which Murree station and the camps on the prolongation of the ridge stand consist of thick alternate layers of grey and red sand-



Murree Hills

stone and red clayey slate. Enormous faults divide the sandstone and shales of the Murree ridge from the limestone formation in its vicinity, and a broad band of limestone crosses the Kuldana hill striking more to the north in the direction of Dewal. Between Kuldana and Topa many other strata crop out, mostly shales, clays, and grey sandstones; whilst at Topa dark compact limestone forms the greater part of the rocks. Khaira Gali on the Abbottabad Road stands, also, on limestone of a dark variety, intermixed with shales, the limestone in all these localities being of the mummulitic type, and is easily recognisable by its lumpy character.

The beds everywhtre are much contorted, and many faults and curvatures exist; the general inclination of the strata is to the north-west but the dip varies at many points, and at the Rawalpindi-Kashmir road inclines to the south-west, but the prevailing feature every where is to dip towards the higher hills in the neighbourhood.

The superficial soil of the country is largely derived from these clays, shales, and soft rocks, and on the Murree and Gharial ridge the sand and clay are in considerable quantity, and may be termed a loam; while at Kuldana, Topa, and more particularly at Khaira Gali, there is more calcareous matter in the clay which in consequence, more nearly approaches a marl and, like true marl, falls readily in pieces on exposure to the air. The soil is rich in vegetable and animal organic matter undergoing disintegration; the former derived from the decaying vegetation which everywhere exists, the latter principally from surface contamination by animals and the presence of human habitations.

As the general dip of the beds is towards the north-west and west, the north western slopes of the hills are in general less steep and more wooded than the slopes facing east and south. The water springs are also found on the north western slopes. The landslips and creep of the soil is also restricted to the wooded slopes on the western flanks of the hills. A few years ago, there was a big landslide on the Murree-Sunny Bank Road. Last year there was a big landslip on the western flank of the Murree ridge on the main Kashmir road between Kuldana and the Government Dairy farm.

The Murree ridge is clothed with timber, and in many places the under-growth is very thick, pines. oaks and horse-chestnuts being the chief varieties; but in some parts of the hill station the hills are almost

bare. Generally speaking the southern and eastern slops are bare. At Kuldana, and Topa, however, both the sides are well covered with trees and under growth.

Murree is open and exposed to the winds at all times of the year. The prevailing direction is north-east and east during the spring and winter and east and south-east during the summer months. The direction of the winds is also an important factor in making the northern and western slopes wooded, and the southern and eastern slopes of the hills comparatively bare.

RIVERS

Wherever there are mountains, there must be rivers, for rivers carry away the rain water that falls on the hill tops.

Twenty-nine miles from Murree stands Kohala is the terminus of the Murree range. Beyond Kohala are the Kashmir Hills of the Himalayan range. In be ween the Murree Hills and the Kashmir Hills flows the



River Jhelum at Kohala

well known Jhelum. The Jhelum rises in Kashmir, and its course through the Kashmir valley is most picturesque and romantic. It leaves the valley at Baramula, whence its course is that of a mountain torrent between lofty mountains and precipitous rocks, as it cuts through the northern extremity of the Pir Panjal range. The river is bridged at Kohala, and here in the midst of mountains on both the sides, the river presents a picturesque site. From Kohala to Dangalli, the river continues its course as a mountain torrent. From Dangalli onwards the river is smoother, broader, and navigable.

The Murree Hills run in three parrallel spurs, namely the Murree spur, the Patriata spur, and the Kotli spur. In between the Murree spur and the Patria spur near Gulhera Gali rises the river Soan. The Soan runs for the first ten miles of its course nearly due south at a steep gradient down picturesque valleys till it reaches the plains near Cherah. It then cuts through the Narrar spur, here 2,500 feet above sea level, and 800 feet above the river level, making a very striking w and rocky gorge, one mile in length, at the eastern end of which is still to be seen the picturesque old Ghakkar fort of Pharwala. This gorge divides the Kahuta from the Rawalpindi Tehsil. Thereafter the river traverses the Rawalpindi and Attock districts till it joins the Indus below Makhad. In the hilly part of its course, the Soan is simply a mountain torrent with rough beds of sandstone, clay, and boulders. When it reaches the plains it spreads out over a wide bed. It is crossed b a fine bridge on the Grand Trunk Road about four miles from Rawalpindi, and by a railway bridge two miles lower. From the geological and historical point of view the Soan river commands particular importance. It is believed that in the Gondwana age when the I gangetic plain was under sea, the Indus, the Ganges, and the Brahamputra had a common course, and this ancient river known as the Siwalik or the Indo-Brahm river followed at one stage the course which is at pre-

sent the bed of the Soan. It is also believed that when early Man appeared for the first time in this part of the country about fifty thousand years ago, it was in the Soan valley that primitive civilisation took its birth.

At the southern end of the Dunga Gali range, about eighteen miles from Murree rises the river Harro. This river rises in two branches, the eastern known as the Dhund Harro, and the western known as the Karral Harroh, from the names of the tribes through whose country they flow. The two streams unite at the head of the Khanpur tract in the Hazara district, and the river after flowing for some distance through a deep gorge, debouches on the plains. The river enters the Rawalpindi district in the extreme north west of the Rawalpindi tehsil, near the village of Bhallar-top. It cuts across a small portion of this tehsil, and then enters the Attock tehsil in a north westerly direction across the Attock tehsil passing south of Campbellpur, and finally discharging its waters near the Indus, twelve miles below Attock. The bed of the river is generally stony, and the water is clear, blue, and limpid. It is crossed by a bridge on the Grand Trunk Road, and by an iron railway bridge close beside it, near Burhan, six miles from Hassan Abdal.

The Kurang river rises near Ghora Gali between the Hazara Hills and Murree Hills. The river marches along the Murree-Rawalpindi Road. It is bridged near Salgaran. At Rawal, the water of the river is utilised as a source of municipal waer supply for Rawalpindi. It joins the river Soan near Sihala.

Forests of Murree

Charm of forests

The real charm of Murree lies in its forests. The healthy and bracing climate of Murree is because of the forests covering the hill sides. The forests attract the clouds, and most of the rainfall of Murree depends upon its forests. The perfume laden breeze coming from the forests brings a message of health and happiness for the citizens of Murree. In the forests there are beauty spots, where one can drink deep into the beauty of Nature, and enjoy to his heart's content. There is a majesty about the tall trees which raise their stately heads high for more than a hundred feet. There are springs here and there in the forests surrounding Murree, where one can drink pure, cool, and sweet water. These forests play an important part in the economic life of the people. Most of the people have to depend for their livelihood directly or indirectly on these forests.

Administration of forests

For the purposes of the administration of forests, there are three forest divisions in the Rawalpindi district. Each division is under a Divisional Forest Officer. Each division is divided into a number of ranges: each range is divided into a number of blocks, and each block is divided into a number of beats. A range is under the charge of a Ranger; a block is under the charge of a Forester, and a beat is the responsibility of a Forest Guard.

Types of forests

For administrative purposes, there are seven different types of forests in the Murree Hills Forests Division.

The first type is the reserved forest. Such a forest is the exclusive property of Government, and therein the people have no rights. Such forests are obviously the best forests.

Protected forests are the forests belonging to Government, but wherein public have well defined rights. Under these rights, the villagers concerned can have free grazing for their animals. They can cut grass free. On the death of a right holder a tree can be cut to meet the expenses connected with the death ceremony. Once in five years, a right holder can get 315 cubic feet of wood for building purposes at a nominal cost of Re. 1|-. The right holders have the right to carry away dead trees, and they have also the right to lop trees which are more than 16 ft. high.

Section 38 forests are private forests, but these are taken over by the Government Forest Department for management for a specified period. The Forest Department manages, and develops such forests, and when the forests are developed, their management and maintenance revert to the owners. The Forests Department does not levy any charges for such development.

The forest lands damaged or destroyed due to erosion and floods are taken over by the Forest Department under the Chos Act. These areas are rehabilitated and developed, and when the rehabilitation work is over, the forests are handed back to the original owners.

The Municipal Committee Murree and the Cantonment Board Murree have forests of their own. These forests are managed and maintained by the staff of the local bodies concerned, but the Provincial Forest Department offer technical advice, and exercise over-all supervision.

The Guzara forests are private forests, which are managed by the villagers themselves, but the revenues are credited to 'Guzara Fund', which is held and administered by the Deputy Commissioner.

Area

The total area of the forests is 53,051 acres. The area of the Municipal forests is 3,580 acres.

Forest products.

The most important types of trees in the Murree Hill forests are deodar, kail, chil, phulai, rhin, barungi, paludar, shisham, akhrot, and kau.

Deodar, kail, chil, shisham, and paludar trees are used as timber, while the rest of the trees are used as firewood, for basket making, or for the making of sticks.

During 1956-57, the total quantity of timber produced in the forests was 2,30,500 cubic feet. The total quantity of firewood produced was 1,25,400 cubic feet. 23,579 maunds of resin were also produced. Total revenue derived from the forests during 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 12,28,131. The maintenance of the forests cost Rs. 7,94,768.

Beauty spots

In Murree proper, the main beauty spots are the Pindi Point, and the Kashmir Point. The Municipal forest near the Pines Cottage on the Bank Road is also a beauty spot.

On the Rawalpindi-Murree road, the Ghora Gali forest is a beauty spot. The forests on the Murree Brewery ridge are also a beauty spot.

The Bhoor Bhan, and the Charhian forests are also well known beauty spots.

Forest Rest Houses

The Rest Houses maintained by the Forest Department in the Murree Hills are as follows:

(1) Forest Rest House, Bhoor Ban.

(2) Forest Rest House, Charihan.

(3) Forest Rest House, Patriata.

(4) Forest Rest House, Ban, in Bhamrot jungle.

(5) Forest Rest House, Surbah in Bhamrot jungle.

(6) Forest Rest House, Samli.

(7) Forest Rest House, Ghora Gali.

(8) Forest Rest House, Pindi Point.

(9) Kyber Lodge Forest Rest House, Kashmir Point.



Murree Forest

Seasons of Murree

THE SUMMER: The summer season begins early in May. The delightfulness of the climate of Murree affords a welcome and grateful change from the sultriness of the plains below. In the plains, during May and June, the mercury may shoot up to 120 degrees, but in Murree, the temperature is forty degrees less. When a hot and scorching wind blows over the plains, Murree is fanned by a cool breeze. The trees that adorn the hill sides are in full foliage. The air is permeated with the perfume and fragrance of the chil trees. Birds warble and sing. The birds of brilliant plumage flashing among the trees present a wonderful vision of beauty and loveliness. The evenings are particularly cool and colourful. Cavalcades of men and women dressed in the most beautiful attire move across the Mall as rythmatic waves on the ocean of life. There is a music and a melody in the life at Murree, and a few moments on the Mall during the evenings afford a most thrilling, exhilarating, and unforgettable experience. At that time of the year, when the cities in the plains are a veritable hell, Murree is definitely a paradise.

THE RAINS: The rainy season begins in the middle of July. The first burst of the monsoon is usually ushered in by a mild thunder storm. For hours, the clouds pour torrents of refreshing water on the thirsty hills and dales. As the rain falls on the tinned roof tops, there is sweet music which may touch the depths of one's heart. On such occasions, one is in a reminiscent mood. One thinks of the dear friends who are not present, but whose presence in such idyllic surroundings is most intensely craved for. When the clouds play hide and seek, one is apt to conjure up



Snow Fall

visions of playing hide and seek with one's love in a celestial dreamland. Sometimes the entire landscape is draped in mist and haze; sometimes a rainbow resplendent with brilliant colours hangs over the hill station; and at times the sky is clear and cloudless. All this could be compared to the phenemenon of life, with successions of joy and sorrow. In the plains, clouds are always distant, remote and high. At Murree, one may be in the midst of clouds. Sometimes one may be even above the clouds. Murree may be bathed in sunshine, while the valleys below may be wrapped in clouds. This is apt to give a sense of elation. If at the olympian heights of Murree, one can look down upon the clouds, why can't one raise his head high above the struggles of life. A visit to Murree can equip you for the struggles of life. Rains awaken the hills to a new life. On every hill side, there is a gurgling rill. The melodies in the songs of the birds become deeper. The vegetation on the hill sides and

dales takes on a greener hue. The air becomes more refreshing.

THE AUTUMN: Towards the end of August, the rainy season is over. There is bright, clear, pleasant weather when the flowers light up the landscape with splashes of brilliant colour. The valleys are a blaze of colours. The terraced fields on the hills sides are a waving mass of greenery. The orchards are full with rosy cheeked apples, and golden pears. In every village there is a rich harvest of walnuts, and the bazars in Murree are flooded with the produce. These are real days of delight when an exhilarating mountain wind invigorates the body and makes the soul rejoice. These are the ideal days for picnics, joy rides, and a closer communion with Nature. The valleys and the hill sides wear a green mantle, and the undulating meadows present a panorma of rare beauty. In the evenings, the sunsets are most gorgeous and glorious. It appears as if the Murree Mall with its gaudy and gorgeous colours is reflected on the sky.

THE WINTER: The winter begins towards the end of October or the beginning of November. All the visitors move down, and Murree begins to wear a deserted look. Most of the shops on the Mall are closed, and the colourful scenes of the summer appear to be a thing of the past. The snow begins to fall towards the end of December, and continues up to February. The trees shed their leaves. The birds become quieter. There is a bite in the air. The snow falls everywhere on the trees, on the hill sides, on the roads, and on the house tops. Under the mantle of white snow, Murree appears a fairyland. Visitors are attracted to Murree during the winter to see the snow. Murree provides ideal opportunities for skating . The Christmas can be enjoyed in Murree in typical Christmas surroundings. The mounds of snow on the Mall during the winter provide a striking contrast to the throngs of holiday loungers during the summer. In the night under the light of the street lamps, these mounds of snow wear

very weird and fantastic looks. To live in Murree during the snows is trying but nevertheless a very exhilirating experience. The cold may be benumbing outside, but inside the house by cracking fire in the fireside, one can in good company pass hours in genuine enjoyment. If one can withstand the rigours of the snows, he will become an embodiment of health, the exuberance whereof will be exhibited in the radiance and redness of cheeks. Murree is certainly a paradise during the summer, but in the winter too, it has a fascination and an attraction of its own, which cannot be described in words. It is something to be felt and experienced.

THE SPRING: The spring comes in March. The snows disappear. The roads which had been blocked re-open for traffic. The trees put on new leaves. Multi-coloured flowers carpet the slopes of the hills. The pear trees are in full bloom. The birds sing in ecstasy. The air is pleasant, bracing, and invigorating. The businessmen, traders, and shopkeepers who had locked their shops and business premises at Murree during the winter return to the hill station to prepare for the advent of the visitors in May. The municipal administration gears up the municipal services, so that these may not be found wanting, when there is a rush of visitors during the summer. The hotels and restaurants are repaired and set in proper order. During the spring, Murree is beautiful, but it is the beauty of a virgin conspicuous for its simplicity. It is only during the summer that Murree wears the gaudy coloured robes of a bride.

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Rainfall, and Temperature

Rainfall

During 1956, the total rainfall at Murree station was 76.85 inches.

The number of rainy days was 144.

The greatest rainfall in a day was 4.24 inches on the 24th of July 1956.

Temperature

During the summer of 1956, the maximum temperature recorded was 88 F on 23.5.57. The minimum temperature was 70 F recorded on 29.5.57.

During the winter the maximum temperature was 53 F recorded on 16.1.56, and the lowest was 25 F recorded on 20.1.56.

Month-wise data

During January there was rain on 13 days, the total rainfall being 3.31 inches. The maximum temperature 53.3 F was recorded on 16th January, and the lowest 24.8 was recorded on the 20th.

During February, it rained on six days. Maximum temperature 56.3 was recorded on the 27th, and the lowest temperature of 27.8 was recorded on the 29th.

During March there were 18 rainy days. Total rainfal during the month was 9.40 inches. On the 16th, the rainfall was 2.34 inches. The maximum tempera-

ture of 64.1 was recorded on the 31st, and the minimum temperature of 28.8 was recorded on the 1st.

During April rain fell on 13 days. The total rainfall was 3.48 inches. The maximum temperature was 77.3 recorded on the 30th, and the minimum was 41 recorded on the 11th.

During May rain fell on two days only. The total amount of rainfall was .05 inches only. The maximum temperature of 88.1 was recorded on the 23rd, and the minimum temperature of 59.2 was recorded on the 20th.

During June there was rain on 11 days. The total rainfall was 6.32 inches. On the 19th, the rainfall was 2.26 inches. The maximum temperature of 87.7 was recorded on the 17th, and the minimum 53 was recorded on the 25th.

During July, there was rain on 27 days. Only four days during the month were dry. During this month there was a total rainfall of 24.06 inches. On the 24th, the maximum rainfall of 4.24 was recorded. The maximum temperature was 74.6, on the 11th, and the minimum 55 recorded on the 1st.

In the month of August, there was rain on 21 days. The total rainfall was 17.43 inches. On the 7th, there was a rainfall of 2.83 inches. The maximum temperature of 76.3 was recorded on the 6th, and the minimum temperature of 54.2 was recorded on the 28th.

During September there was a total rainfall of 3.22 inches, and rain fell on 12 days. The maximum temperature of 77.6 was recorded on the 6th, and the lowest temperature of 52 was recorded on the 12th.

During October there was rain on 8 days, the total rain being 5.01 inches. The maximum temperature of 75.8 was recorded on the 19th, and the lowest temperature of 36.8 was recorded on the 28th.

During November there was rain on one day only being .05 inches. The maximum temperature of 66.1 was

recorded on the 11th, and the lowest temperature of 39.3 was recorded on the 19th.

During December there was rain for 8 days during the later part of the month. The total rainfall was 3.11 inches. The maximum temperature of 55.1 was recorded on the 8th, while the lowest temperature of 26.8 was recorded on the 22nd.

Rainfall twenty years ago

During 1937 the rainfall during the various months of the year was as follows: January 2.33; February 7.5; March 3.96; April 4.63; May .94; June 3.67; July 12.18; August 8.14; September 3.63; October 4.2; November .84; and December 2.03.

POPULATION OF MURREE

Census of 1881

According to the census taken on 17.2.1881, the population of Murree was 2,489. The population of the Municipal area was 1,821, and that of the Cantonment 668.

Census of 1891

According to the census taken on 26.2.1891, the population enumerated was 1,768. In the Municipal area the population was 1,459, and in the Cantonment area 309.

Census of 1901

In 1901, the census was taken on 1.3.1901. The total population enumerated was 1,844. The population of the Municipal area was 1,517, and that of the Cantonment 327.

Census of 1911

In 1911, winter census was taken on the 10th of March 1911. The total population enumerated was 1705. In the Municipal area, the population was 1,361, and in the Cantonment 344.

Summer census was taken on the 30th of June, 1911. The total population enumerated was 16,934. The Municipality had a population of 8,786, and in the Cantonment the population was 8,148.

Census of 1921

According to the winter census of 1921, the total population was 3,292. Out of this 2,522 were male, and 770 female.

According to the summer census, the total population was 15,823. The males were 11,792, and the females 4,031.

The total number of occupied houses was 2,853.

Census of 1931

During 1931, summer census was not taken. According to the winter census the population was 1,530. Community wise, the figures were: Muslims 921; Hindus 341; Sikhs 215; Christians 53.

Census of 1941

During 1941, census was taken during the winter months only. The total population enumerated was 2,007. Out of these males were 1,537, and females 470.

Out of the total population, the number of literates was 714 (males 616; and females 98).

Census of 1951

According to the census of 1951 taken during the winter the main statistics are: total population 2,737; males 1,928; females 809; literates 871; refugees 995; pacca houses 4,353; and kacha houses 82.

The civil population of the Cantonment area was 648 only. The military population was 4,121.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

In the evenings during the summer, the Mall Road Murree presents a panorma of great wealth and prosperity. Here can be seen men and women dressed in the best of clothes and it appears that if there is wealth, affluence, richness, and prosperity anywhere in the world, it is here.

Wealth is fleeting everywhere, but in Murree the fleeting character of wealth is most marked. Wealthy visitors come to Murree only for a short time, and the exhibition of wealth is therefore transitory. The real sons of the hills are poor, and the Murree Hills presents the phenemenon of poverty in the midst of plenty.

The total population of Murree tehsil is 87,984. Urban population according to the 1951 census is 2,417 only. The rural population is 85,567. In the rural area, there are about 17,000 families who live in 102 villages. The total cultivated area is 36.018 acres. This means that the average holding per family is 2 acres only. The holdings are obviously inadequate and uneconomic.

The main agricultural crop is maize. The Murree Hills High Powered Commission has estimated that the income from maize is from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per acre. On this basis, the total income per family would come to Rs. 70, or Rs. 14 per head per year. Where instead of maize, potatoes or other vegetables are grown, the income would be double the figure for maize.

The people enjoy rights of grazing and grass cutting as well certain rights for timber and fuel in the forests. The inhabitants have rights in the issue of timber for domestic and agricultural needs. It has been estimat-

ed that the income per head from these sources works out at Rs. 3|4 per annum.

The Forest Department sells timber which is sold by public auction to the contractors who cut the trees, make them into slippers and logs and transport them to the plains. The felling and conversion of this timber is done through labour most of which is local. The carriage of timber is done by the local labour exclusively. It is estimated that the income from this source works out at Rs. 2|8 per head per annum.

The inhabitants of the area seek employment in the Army. The Murree Hills High Powered Commission have estimated that the income accruing from this source of employment works out at Rs. 12 per head per year.

A number of local inhabitants are employed as Forest Guards, Chaukidars, gang labourers, and in other capacities. Most people seek private employment as well with the visitors, or in the hotels. The income from such employment is estimated at Rs. 2 per head per month. An income of Re. 1 per head per month is estimated to represent the average income from trade, shopkeeping, gardening, tea stalls, etc.

The per capita income per year in the case of the average Murree Hills people work out as follows:-

(a)	Agriculture	Rs. 14|-.
(b)	Agriculture-subsidiary.	Rs. 7|-.
(c)	Forests	Rs. 8|4.
(d)	Army	Rs. 12|-.
(e)	Employment	Rs. 24|-.
(f)	Trade, and shopkeeping, etc.	Rs. 12|-.
(g)	Miscellaneous	Rs. 10|-.

The total per capita income per year works out at Rs. 87|4. The per capita income per year in the case

of Pakistan is Rs. 237. The Pakistan average figure is already very low, but in Murree the income is hardly one-third of this low figure. The depth of poverty to which the Murree hillmen have sunk is self-evident.

Pakistan is an under developed country, but within Pakistan the Murree Hills area is most under developed. The Murree Hills High Powered Commission have invited attention to this problem. A number of schemes have been framed for raising the standard of living of the hillmen, and it may be hoped that erelong some of the prosperity of Murree proper will be reflected in the surrounding villages as well.

Accommodation in Murree

Housese can be rented in Murree for the season which lasts from May to October. The rents are reasonable. The Rent Restriction Act is in force in the municipal area, and hence the rents have to be kept within well defined limits. A large number of the houses belong to the evacuees, and these can be got alloted on application to the Rehabilitation Department Rawalpindi. The rents have to be paid in advance.

For touring officers, rest houses are available in the hill station. The most important rest house is the Circuit House or the Ministers Rest House. It is available for the Ministers and other distinguished



Rest House Dunga Gali

visitors only. The P.W.D. Rest House on the Bank Road is a beautiful rest house. The Mukhspuri Rest House on the Bank Road is run by the Rehabilitation Department. The Forest Department also maintains a rest house on the Bank Road. A number of rest houses belonging to the Forest Department are available at short distances from Murree. Some of the important rest houses are at Ghora Gali. Charehan, Bhurban, and Patriata. Accommodation for the Forest Rest Houses can be got reserved through the Divisional Forest Officer, Murree Hills. Permits for the P.W.D. Rest House are issued by the S.D.O., P.W.D. For using the Mukhspuri Rest House, application has to be made to the Rehabilitation Department. The Health Department have a rest house attached to the Vaccine Institute. The Public Health Circle have a beautiful rest house at Dunga Gali.

The seasonal branch of the Y.W.C.A., and the Girls Friends' Society Lodge can provide acommodation for ladies subject to certain conditions at cheap rates.

Hotels play a very important part in the economy of Murree, and accommodation can be found in the various hotels that are spread over throughout the hill station. There are hotels to suit all tastes and all pockets. Among the western type hotels are the Cecil, Brightlands, Lockwood, Metroples, and Ritz. Others, including some which offer only lodging are Richvilla, Kashmir Villa, Marina, Mayfair, Fairfields, Chambers, Central, and the Kings Hotel. The New Metropole is under construction. When complete it will be equipped with all modern amenities including the central heating system.

The Brightlands Hotel is equipped with modern English sanitary fittings, long English bath tubs, flush system, running hot and cold water taps, tastefully furnished rooms, and is well known for English and Pakistani dishes. The Ritz Hotel on the Mall is a 'place of comfort and entertainment'. It has made a

name for wholesome and delicious food. The Fairfields Hotel is most centrally situated above the General Post Office. It is well furnished, and provides good food, both English and Pakistani dishes. Marina Hotel near the Church Chauk is centrally situated. The rooms are spacious and well furnished. The hotel provides good wholesome food of oriental and continental varieties under experienced management. In the Murree Club Hotel, there are spacious rooms, and spacious lawns. The Hotel provides delicious and epitising Pakistani and English food. The Murree Grand Hotel on the Mall has made a name for 'Afghan dishes', and 'Peshawar Kahwa'.

There are a number of hotels to suit men of ordinary means. Some of these hotels are the Karachi Hotel, Lower Mall; the Frontier Hotel; the Majestic Hotel; the Kings Hotel; and the Taj Mahal Hotel.



Brightland Hotel

Roads of Murree

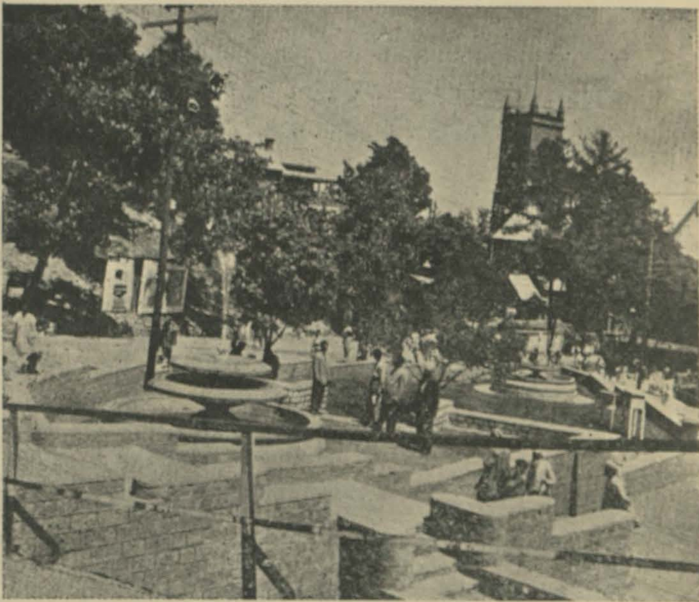
RAWALPINDI-KASHMIR ROAD: The Rawalpindi-Kashmir road which is sometimes called the Cart road engirdles the Murree spur, and forms a complete semi-circle-the two diametrical points being Bansaragali at the 34th milestone and Lower Topa at the 41st milestone.

Cliffden cantonment is situated between the 34th and 35th milestone. The Sunny Bank Cantonment is situated between the 36th and 37th milestone, and Kuldana cantonment is situated between the 37th and 38th milestones. At the Sunny Bank corner, one road goes up the ridge to Murree, and the main road proceeds on to Kuldana. The Murree Electric Power House is situated between Sunny Bank and Kuldana. The Murree Municipality has constructed a beautiful school building close to the Electric Power House.

At the Kuldana Corner one road goes to Nathiagali, one road rises up the ridge to Murree, and the main road proceeds to Kohala.

Jhika Gali is at the 39th milestone. Government Dairy Farm is situated between the 38th and 39th milestone. From the 39th to 40th milestone the main road skirts Upper Topa, and from the 40th to the 41st milestone the road bends round Lower Topa.

MURREE RIDGE: The hill station of Murree lies in latitude 33 degrees north, and latitude 73 degrees east. The ridge on which the hill station is sited extends from north east to south west. The northern most point is the Kashmir Point, and the southern most point is Pindi Point. The distance between these two



Nighatzar

points is about three miles. Kashmir point is green, and wooded; Pindi point is less verdurous. The western slopes of the ridge are wooded, while the eastern slopes are generally bare. The main bungalows and hotels of the station area sprawl along the western slopes; the Lower Bazar area lies along the eastern slope.

The Mall road and its extension the Bank road is the main arterial road of the hill station that joins the Kashmir Point and the Pindi Point. All other roads either branch from this road, or run parallel to it.

There are two main junctions of roads in Murree, namely the small square in front of the Post Office,

and the square in front of the Church on the Mall. These two points form the hub of pedestrian traffic.

BANK ROAD: Bank road is the road from the General Post Office to the Tonley Tanks. The road is 1578 yards long. The average width is 16 feet. The main buildings on the road are the National Bank, the Masihi Kutb Khana, the Civil Hospital, the Mayfair Hotel, the P.W.D. Office, the P.W.D. Rest House, the Mushkpuri Rehabilitation Rest House, the Municipal Club, the Diocessan Hostel and St. Deny's School. The Bank road, which is really an extension of the Mall is a very popular road. It is very good for lovely walks particularly in the mornings. Where the road opens up one can have fine view of the Hazara hills across the intervening ravine, and the Kashmir hills in the distance. The hill station of Changla Gali in the Hazara Hills can be seen at open corners.

CLUB ROAD: Near the Civil Hospital, a road takes off to the left from the Bank road. This road goes to the building known as the Murree Club, and then joins the main Bank road near the P.W.D. Rest House. It is 686 yards long. In 1955, the session of the Constituent Assembly was held in the Murree Club building.

LOWER FOREST ROAD: Near the Pines Cottage (facing the Municipal Club and the Saigol Lodge) there is a Municipal Children Park. The park is a beautiful retreat situated in the midst of ideal surroundings. From the park a road descends down the hill through the municipal forest. This road is known as the Lower Forest road. It is sometimes referred to as the Lovers' walk. It passes through beautiful jungle amidst idyllic sylvan scenes. There are springs in these woodlands. At one time, before the Dungagali water supply scheme was executed, the hill station depended for its water supply on these springs. These springs are picturesque and romantic and are ideal sites for picnics. This road joins the main Kashmir road near the Government Dairy.



Children park

HALL ROAD: Hall road also connects the General Post Office and the Kashmir point. The road runs parallel to the Bank road, but its level is generally higher. It runs uphill at the back of the General Post Office. The road is seven furlongs, and 115 yards long. The width is from 15 to 20 feet. The Kashmir Villa Hotel; the Fairfields Hotel; the Metropole Hotel; and the Terrace Hotel are situated on this road. The Metropole Hotel and the Terrace Hotel were burnt during the disturbances of 1947, and have yet to be reconstructed. The ridge at the Terrace is the highest point in Murree, the height being 7517 feet. Standing at the Terrace ridge, one can have a panoramic view of Murree and its surroundings. Burnt site of the Terrace Hotel is now being converted into a big park

which will be one of the best parks in Asia. The scheme provides for a children corner, a public garden, a restaurant, and a band stand. To the south east lies the town of Murree (the lower bazar area) with its buildings nestling on the eastern slopes of the hill. Higher up lies the Pindi Point. In the distance lie the plains. When the atmosphere is clear one can see the lights of Chak Lala Cantonment during the night. A general survey of the hills, the dales, and the undulating plains stretching in the distance gives the impression as if one is standing on the sea shore, and a vast sea is stretching before him. Indeed the geologists tell us that in the geological past, the Murree Hills were under the bed of the Tethys Sea. Turning to the north, one can see the green-roofed Government House castle like in appearance at the crest of the Pinnacle Hill. In the background are the Himalayan hills crowned with snow caps. The Hall road is lined with flower beds throughout its length, and at the end of the road is the well known Panch Pandu Park. This Park which is maintained by the local Municipal Committee is very picturesque and is one of the most important beauty spots of Murree. At the top of the ridge there are two water tanks. One tank has a capacity of 6,49,900 gallons, and the other tank has a capacity of 20,36,400 gallons. At the southern side of the tanks a very huge and high wall adds a look of majesty and grandness to the site. The tanks are surrounded by poplar trees, the greennes of which is matched by the pure green of the water stored in the tanks close to the tank is a stretch of land which has been converted into a park known as the Panch Pandu Park. According to the Hindus, this place was visited by the five Pandus during the Mahabarat age. Some hold that this place is sacred as it was visited by Panjpirs, i.e., five saints. The Park is an ideal place for the lovers to meet, and a number of romances are associated with the Park. It is related that about a generation ago, a Muslim boy, and a Hindu girl who loved each other in the proverbial Laila-



Kohala Bazar

Majnu way met their death in this park in their attempt to escape from the rigours and tyrannies of an unkind society.

VIEWFORTH AND JHIKA GALI ROADS: To the east of the General Post Office runs a main road known as the Jhika Gali road. It is a motorable road. After passing the Lady Roberts Home, the road branches into two parts. One road which is known as the Jhika Gali road descends to Jhika Gali. This stretch of the road is about two miles long. The other branch of the road which is known as the Viewforth road ascends to the Kashmir Point to meet the Bank road, and the Hall road. The Viewforth road is about 927 yards long. From the Lower Bazar, a road runs parallel to the

Jhika Gali road and meets it at Jhika Gali. The Government High School for Boys, the Municipal Slaughter House, and the Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital are situated on this road.

KASHMIR POINT: The Kashmir Point is the wide stretch of road formed by the junction of the Bank road, the Hall road, and the Viewforth road. It is named the Kashmir Point because it faces the Kashmir Hills. On one side of the road are the Tonley Tanks, and on the other side there is an open view of the Hills. The Municipal Committee has provided a number of benches on the road side, and here one can recline for hours and enjoy the serene charm of the hills. Here the height above the sea level is 7389 feet.

RIDDULPH ROAD: This road extends from the Reservoir tanks to the Pinnacle Hill. It is 549 yards long. There is St. Deny's Diocessan Church on this road which is embowered in green creepers. The road rises to skirt the Fir Hill. At the Fir Hill, Lord Kitchner used to live at one time. There after there used to be the Governor's house here. This is a beautiful road, and affords a pleasant walk.

PINNACLE HILL: At the end of the Riddulph road we come across a small hill which is known as the Pinnacle Hill. This Hill is now crowned by the Government House. It is a castle-like magnificent building whose green roof-tops match with the greenness of the trees. The Government House is a fine specimen of post-Pakistan architecture. The Pinnacle Hill road runs round the Pinnalce Hill, and is about 827 yards long. The Hill is covered with dense forest, and the road is lined with tall trees. One can enjoy very pleasant walks on this road. Standing on the western side of this road one can see the main Kashmir road running at the lower end. In between the Pinnacle Hill road, and the main Kashmir road there is beautiful forest. The charms of the scenery, the pleasant rides and walks, the vista of pine covered hills and

valleys, the magnificient views of the snow-crowned mountains of Kashmir, the gorgeous sun-sets and cloud effects that one can enjoy in this calm and quiet corner of Murree defy description. These are something to be enjoyed personally.

LOWER MALL: From the General Post Office Chauk a road descends to the main bazar. During the British and the non-Muslim period this was the most neglected part of the hill station. While the rich and the well-to-do lived in the station area, the lower middle class, and the lower class were huddled in the bazar area. The bazar was paved with old cobblestones, and a special technique was called for to walk over these rough stones. With the advent of Pakistan this under developed part of Murree is being developed. The old primitive pavement has been replaced by a modern surface of good design. The bazar has now been named the Lower Mall. The Bazar which was heretofore a mere backwater is now an extension of the Mall. The Lower Mall is now a flourishing busines area. From the bazar area one road goes to Jhika Gali. Another road descends to the Dhobis ghat and the Graveyard in the khad. The night soil from the Bazar area is transported to the trenching ground in the khad by means of a rope-way. This is picturesque.

CIRCOS CINEMA ROAD: Where the Lower Mall descends to the main bazar, a branch road leads to the Circos Cinema, Rows of shops have sprung up on both sides of this road, and this area has become a marketing area particularly for fruit. The Ambassador Cafe faces the Mall on one side, the Jhika Gali road on the second side, and the Cinema road on the third side. This Cafe has a very big hall. It was in this Hall that Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah addressed the nation in 1944. In the summer of 1957, this hall was used as a Civil Defence College.

KULDANA ROAD: The Kuldana road runs from the Post Office to the Kuldana corner on the main Rawalpindi-Kashmir road. The road is about one and a half mile long. Municipal garages, municipal rickshaw stand, P.W.D. store, the Murree Club Hotel, and the American Mission Estate are situated on this road. There are some very steep curves on this road. This road passes through wooded hill sides, and at places the scenery is very charming. At the Kuldana corner, there is a small bazar. This corner is a junction of four roads. One road goes to Sunny Bank and thence onwards to Rawalpindi. The second road goes to Jhika Gali, and these onwards to Kohala and Kashmir. The third road goes to Abbottabad, and the fourth road is the Murree-Kuldana road. The Kuldana cantonment is situated on the hill opposite the Kuldana corner. In Kuldana the most important institution is the Army Administration School.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE ROAD: The Municipal Office road descends from the General Post Office and meets the main Murree-Sunny Bank road at some distance below the Survey of Pakistan building. It is 880 yards long. The main buildings on this road are the court and office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree and the Municipal Office, Murree. The Sub-Divisional Officer Murree is the pivot of the civil administration of Murree. The Municipal Committee is the centre of the civic life of Murree. During the summer months, the offices of the Sub-Divisional Officer Murree, and the Municipal Committe, Murree have to work under very heavy pressure.

MOUNTAINVIEW ROAD: In front of the Post office chauk on the Mall rises a small hillock. On the top of this hill is the Capital cinema on one end, and the Church on the other. The hillock is skirted by two roads, namely the Mall road on the south and the Mountain View road to the north. The Mall skirting the hill is about two furlongs in length, but the Mountain view road is twice as long. From the Mountain-

view road a fine view can be obtained of the mountains. The Government High School for Girls is situated on this road. This road leads to some very important hotels in Murree, namely the Cecil, the Brightlands, the Ritz, and the Lockwood. This road meets the Mall at the Church Chauk. The Mountainview road is a great contrast to the Mall road. At the Mall road there is gaiety, glamour, and rush. On the Mall, the people walk but their real purpose is not a walk. On the Mountainview road there is calmness and quiet, where a walk can be a matter of real joy.

TAHSIL ROAD: The Tahsil road takes off from the Church Chauk on the Mall, and leads to the main bazar. There are two main ways which link the Murree town proper with the Mall. These are the Lower Mall at the Upper end, and the Tahsil road at the Lower end. In between these two points stair cases rise at a number of places to link the lower bazar with the Mall. The Meat and Vegetable shops are situated on this road. This road leads to the Tahsil, and, thereafter, it joins the main bazar. From the bazar many paths and by-paths descend into the khad below. The village of Mussiari to which the site of Murree originally belonged lies in the khad. The bazar area is not what it should be. Most of the houses are evacuee property, and there are no adequate arrangements for their repairs. At many places the pavement of streets is broken. At certain places the drainage conditions are unsatisfactory. The local Municipal Committee has framed a scheme for the improvement of these areas, and it may be hoped that erelong the bazar area will also be worthy of the dignity of the hill station.

MOTOR AGENCY ROAD: From the Church Chauk, a road descends to the Motor Agency. The Landsdowne Cinema is situated on this road. This is the road which the visitors to Murree have to negotiate for the first time on their arrival in Murree. The road is somewhat steep, and hence one's first ex-

perience of the roads and heights of Murree may be somewhat trying. On this road, one may come across here and there a beggar who has a claim to the charity of the visitors. The Social Welfare Department has a scheme for the setting up of a Welfare Home at Rawalpindi, and it may be hoped that when such an institution is set up, there will be no beggars on the roads of Murree and other cities of Pakistan.

MOTOR TERMINUS: There are five main concentration points in Murree. Two points namely the Kashmir Point and the Pindi Point are the extremities. The other two points which are centrally located are the Post Office chauk and the Church chauk. The fifth point is the Motor Terminus. People have to necessarily gather at the Motor Terminus as some one may be coming to Murree and some one may be leaving Murree. Some may be here to receive friends or to see them off. At the Motor Terminus there are three Motor Stands namely the Stands of the Punjab Transport Service, the Murree Hills Transport Service, and the Pindi Murree Transport service. The Municipal Central Octroi barrier is also sited here where goods are checked in order to ensure that octroi has been paid on all goods imported in the municipal area.

MOTOR TERMINUS-SUNNY BANK ROAD: From the Motor Terminus a main road descends to meet the Rawalpindi Kashmir road at the Sunny Bank corner. This is a beautiful road where one can enjoy pleasant walks. Round the Motor Terminus there are a number of hotels to suit all tastes and pockets. The main buildings on this road are the Vaccine Institute, the office of the Excise and Taxation Department, the office of the Pakistan Survey Department, the office of the Village Aid Department, the office of the Agriculture Department, and the office of the Industries Department. Standing on this road one can have a fine view of the main Rawalpindi road meandering and bending round the lower slopes of the hill.

CLIFFDEN ROAD: From the Motor Terminus a road descends to meet the main Rawalpindi road at the Bansara Gali corner. The Veterinary Hospital, the Football Ground, and the old cemetry are situated on this road. Lower down near Cliffden, the School of Military Intelligence is also served by this road.

MURREE BREWERY ROAD: The Murree Brewery Road runs from the Motor Terminus to Murree Brewery. The Military Garages, the Central Record Office, the office of the M.E.S., and the Circuit House, which is now known as the Ministers Rest House are situated on this road. The road is motorable, but at some places the gradients are very steep. This road is the alternative route to Rawalpindi, and when two years ago due to landslips the Murree-Sunny Bank road could not be used for motor traffic all traffic was diverted via the Brewery road. This road meets the main Rawalpindi road near the 33rd milestone. The total length of the road is little over three miles.

MOTOR TERMINUS TO THE MALL: From the Motor Terminus, the Mall can be reached by two roads. One road which is non-motorable ascends to emerge on the Mall near the Church chauk. The other road which is motorable joins the Mall near the Combined Military Hospital. From the Hospital corner to the Sunny Bank corner the total distance is 1 mile, 1335 yards.

FROM CHURCH CHAUK TO PINDI POINT: The portion of the Mall between the church chauk and the Pindi Point lies in the Cantonment. For a few yards this road is lined by shops on one side but onwards the road passes through a beautiful forest. One side of the road is flanked by a high hill the slopes of which are covered with tall pine trees. This is a very pleasant change for in the inhabited parts in the municipal area trees are fast disappearing. In view of the cool shade of the trees, this road is resorted to by all lovers of fine walks. Throughout its length the road

is more or less level, and hence a walk can be enjoyed without any trying experience of climbing any heights. In the evenings, men and women frequent this road in very large numbers. Those who are attracted by the glamour of Murree generally stay at the portion of the Mall between the Post office and the Church Cauk, but those who wish to enjoy an evening walk are attracted to the portion of the Mall beyond the Church Chauk to the 'Pindi Point. After every hundred yards or so, there are pavilions and rain shelters provided by the Cantonment, where people can sit and relax. Where the road from the Motor Terminus meets the Mall near the Combined Military Hospital, a sweetmeat shop has been set up at a corner. This solitary shop amidst tall trees is a centre of great attraction. In the evenings a large number of people gather here to enjoy sweets. Close by is a children park provided by the Cantonment. It is a genuine pleasure to watch the future citizens of Pakistan playing in the park in a care free atmosphere. At the crest of the hill is the Combined Military Hospital. It is one of the best Military Hospitals of Pakistan. After every few paces there are boards fixed by the Cantonment Board reminding the people that spitting is prohibited. Galloping of the horses on the Mall is prohibited as it is dangerous to children and other pedestrians. The Presentation Convent School is situated on this road near the Combined Military Hospital. Close to the School is the Church of Lady of Sorrows. At some distance from the church is the Flag Staff House, and thereafter is the office of the Cantonment Board. A reading room and a dispensary are attached to the office of the Cantonment Board. On the slope of the hill facing the Cantonment Board office there are a number of the cottages. The boarding house of the Government High School for boys is also situated here.

CAMBERWELL ROAD: The Camberwell Road takes off from the Mall just below the Hospital and

joins the Mall again at 'Pindi Point. The road is 863 yards long. From this road one can descend into secluded glens in the midst of good forest.

PINDI POINT: The wide expanse formed at the junction of the Mall, the Camberwell road, the Pindi Point road, and the Lawrence College road is known as the Pindi Point. This point faces Rawalpindi, and when the atmosphere is clear, the lights of the Rawalpindi Railway Station can be seen from here. Murree is a link between Rawalpindi and Kashmir, with one side facing towards Rawalpindi, and the other side facing towards Kashmir. Originally Pindi Point was the gateway to Murree, and all traffic from Rawalpindi was directed to this point. Traffic was diverted via Sunny Bank at a subsequent date. At the Pindi Point there is a modest bazar. At a triangular plot in the centre there is a hotel which is boat-like in shape. There is a Police Post and a Post Office here. Up to the Cantonment Board office, the area is within the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Board, but beyond that, the entire area around Pindi Point is within the municipal limits. Like Pakistan, the Murree Municipality consists of two wings—North Murree, and South Murree, and the two wings are separated by an area under the Cantonment Board.

SOLDIERS MALL AND THE CEMETRY ROAD. From Pindi Point two roads descend on the eastern slopes of the hill towards the Lower Bazar. One road is the Soldier's Mall. It meets the Lower Bazar near the Tahsil. The other road is the Cemetry Road. It also meets the Lower Bazar near the Tahsil, and then descends in the Khad below to the New Cemetry for Europeans.

LAWRENCE COLLEGE ROAD. From the Pindi Point a road descends along the eastern slopes of the hill, and runs southwards to Lawrence College. The road is 1 mile and 1549 yards long. At some distance

below the Pindi Point a short cut links the Lawrence College road, and the MurreeBrewery Road. The Convent of Jesus and Mary is situated on this short cut.

PINDI POINT ROAD. Pindi Point road runs from Pindi Point Post Office around Pindi Point hill, and back to the point of start. This loop measures 1660 yards. Cement benches have been provided by the Municipal Committee on the roadside and here one can sit and enjoy the beauty of the landscape. Deep in the khad below can be seen a number of village On one side can be seen the Lawrence College nestling amidst a bower of trees of dense foliage. In the distance one can see the plains of Rawalpindi and Kahuta. When the corner round the hill is turned one gets view of the main Rawalpindi road appearing like speck in the distance. One can also see the Mall Church Tower, the Cecil Hotel and the building of the Survey of Pakistan. One can also see the river Haro gleaming in the distance. On this road one can enjoy a very serene and pleasant walk. In the evening one can come across groups of persons walking around the Pindi Point Hill. A number of bungalows are located on the Pindi Point Hill. The most conspicuous buildings on the top of the hill are, however, the ruins of an old tower and an old grave. The tower was constructed by the Sikhs more than a hundred years ago. When this part of the country was under the Sikhs, they constructed towers at strategic points. Standing at the tower one can have a panoramic view of the country side. Ruins of other towers can also be seen in the distance. Standing here one can see the hills form a semi-circle, with the two ends at Bansara Gali, and Lower Topa on the main Rawalpindi Kashmir road. The Murree ridge from the Kashmir Point to the Pindi Point forms a radius with the Pindi Point as the centre. Near the tower is an old grave. Some hold that Murree got its name from this grave. There are some who believe that Virgin Mary the mother of Jesus Christ lies buried in this grave. The majority of the people do not

share this belief. We need not bother about this controversy, but when one is at the top of the ridge by the side of the grave, one is bound to raise his hands in prayers for the dead, whoseover, they may be. One is also apt to pray that may Murree grow to prosperity and be worthy of Pakistan.

THE MALL, MURREE

The Mall Road is the beautiful and fashionable avenue which runs at the top of the ridge in the heart of the hill station of Murree, and extends from the General Post Office to the Pindi Point. The most important part of the road, is the stretch between the Post Office Chauk, and the Church Chauk—a distance of about two furlongs.

The Mall Road was constructed in 1860. It was transferred to municipal management in 1914. One side of the road is lined with business premises, show rooms, offices, restaurants, and hotels. The other side is open, and is fringed with tall trees, and beautiful flower beds.

Eight roads radiate from the Post Office Chauk. These roads are the Mall Road, the Lower Mall, the Cinema Road, the Viewforth Road, the Hall Road, the Bank Road, the Kuldana Road, the Municipal Office Road, and the Mountain View Road. In the background of the chauk, a flight of stairs lead up to the Post Office, which nestles picturesquely against the slope of the hill. The Post Office is the link which connects the people at the Olympian heights of Murree with the people in the plains below.

Quaid-i-Azam Mohd. Ali Jinnah, the Father of the Nation, visited Murree in 1944. It was in this chauk that a royal reception was given to Quaid-i-Azam at a time when Murree was dominated by non-Muslim interests, and the authorities were not favourably inclined to the idea of Pakistan. When Pakistan flowered into existence, the birth of the new nation was

celebrated in this chauk. It was here that the cries of 'Pakistan Zinda Bad' were raised, and these were echoed by the neighbouring hills.

On the Eids, the chauk becomes an Eidgah. When the faithful gather to pray, and the entire Chauk is transformed into a prayer house, this is indeed a very splendid spectacle. Those who hold that Murree is a place for fun, frolic, and frivolity only deserve to be corrected. Murree is most ideal place for communion with God, for it is nearer to the heavens as compared with the cities in the plains.

If you peep into the shops on the Mall, you will find the show rooms full of merchandise of different varieties. The shopkeepers carry on brisk business. Prices are reasonable, and it is gratifying that living in Murree is not very costly.

Between the Fircos Hotel, and the well-known Lintott the road opens up. In the centre, a beautiful park has been provided by the municipality. It has been named the Niqhatzar. Sri Nagar may boast of the Shalimar, the Nishat Bagh, or the Nasim Bagh, but Murree is certainly proud of this small patch of greenery known as Niqhatzar—the garden of perfumes and fragrance. Niqhatzar is more of a symbol than a garden. In a garden, flowers breathe fragrance; on the Mall ladies dressed in gorgeous raiment and perfumed with the choicest of *ittrs* and scents saturate the atmosphere with a most alluring and captivating fragrance. The beatuy of the Niqhatzar does not lie in the beauty of the flowers that grow in the grassy beds; it derives it beauty from the grace and glamour of the human beings who eddy round it during the evenings.

In the Niqhatzar, there are two fountains—one at the upper terrace, and the other at the lower end. The fountains are artistically designed, and an effort has been made to capture in stone something of the beauty of Murree. As the fountains play cascades of water turned into silver quiver with a new life as they

with rapturous music into the shining pools below. In the case of the fountain at the upper terrace, the waters play over marble, and fall wreath-like over a compartment of hight with a joyous exuberance.

In the background of the Niqhatzar is the Municipal Library. It is a fine reading room and library, with a tourist bureau. There are about 10,000 books in the library. In the evenings, the library is always overcrowded. In the Festival of Murree Week, which was inauguraeed by President Iskander Mirza on the 6th of July, 1957, the paintings by Ustad Ullah Bakhsh, and the photographic art by 'Pindi Amateur Photographers was exhibited in the Municipal Library. It was on this occasion that the President humoured the audience when he said that he was afraid there were too many leaders in the country who required a good deal of cooling, and that Murree would be a pleasant and attractive asylum for them.

Close to the Library is the Lintott Cafe. In the evenings it is always overcrowded. One is apt to drop in the cafe with his friends, relax for a while, take a cup of tea and watch the panorma of loveliness and festivity which the Mall presents in the evenings. A Festival Week may be organised occasionally, but on the Mall there is a festival every evening.

When the benediction of evening settles upon Murree, the Mall becomes an epitome of all the glories, and gaicties that the hill station can offer. When the after glow of the sunset flushes the mountains, the Mall Road is transformed into a blaze of brilliant colours. Men and women dressed in the best of attire throng the Mall, and present a vision of unforgettable beauty and loveliness. Men and women move along the Mall as rythmic waves in the sea of life. There is a music, a melody, and a symphony in the measured tread of the people. No cares appear to weigh upon them. Here are faces radiant with joy and happiness. Peals of merry laughter quiver in the joy-laden atmosphere.

Friends are greeted with smiles and warm hand-shakes. Murree looks like a dreamland—an abode of bliss and beauty.

Close to the Lintott one may hear the playing of music at the Sam's. Here balls are also held occasionally. This music is symbolic of the life at Murree. Where the climate is Elysian in character, and even the birds give themselves to joy and song, Man must also tune his life to musical notes. Life at Murree is an ecstasy. One should enjoy it to his heart's content, for tomorrow he may have to move down to the plains, and that will be the end of the charms of Murree.

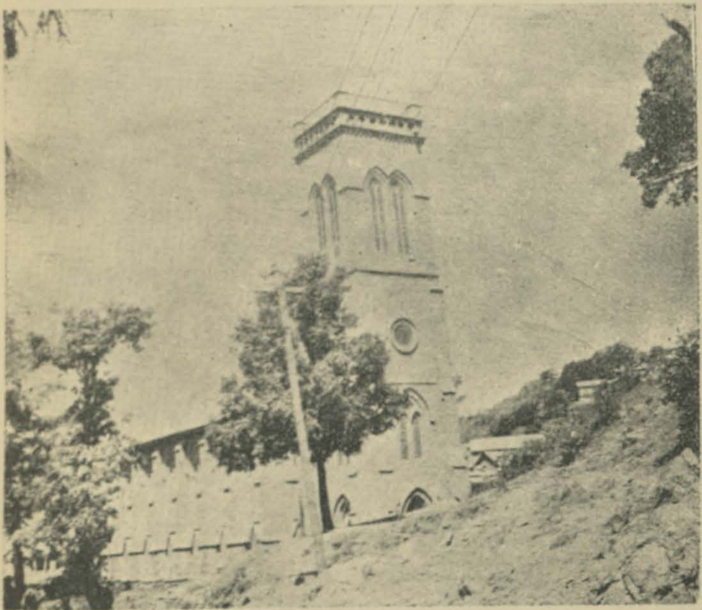
To watch the festive and colourful stream of humanity flowing on the Mall, while sitting at a place of vantage in a restaurant is pleasing, but to become a part of such stream is thrilling. As one moves leisure across the Mall downwards and upwards, there is the sensation that you are partaking of the glory, gaiety and glamour of Murree. After every few paces you come across a friend. Sometimes you merely greet your friend, by nodding your head, or waving your hand. Sometimes you stop for an exchange of views. Sometimes you are alone; sometimes you are in the midst of friends. Sometimes you are in a restaurant; and sometimes you are once again on the road. The evening is a succession of such rounds, permutations, and combinations.

At the Church Chauk, six roads meet. Here the municipal limits end, and the cantonment limits begin. In the cantonment area, the road opens up. Within the municipal limits there is a row of shops on one side, and a hill on the other. In the contonment area, the row of shops is continued, but the other side is open. This portion of the road is, therefore, open to a breeze which is very pleasant. Standing on this portion of the road, with a sweet breeze wafting in one's face, one can see the ranges of the Murree Hills and the Hazara hills in the distance suffused in the colours of

the sun set. The Kurang and Harroh streams may also be seen gleaming between the hills.

As the shades of the evening deepen, street lights are switched on, and that adds to the charms of the Mall. The brilliant coloured dresses of the people appear more gaudy under the street lights. A few more rounds-upwards and downwards on the Mall—and then by and by the crowds thin. By dinner time, the Mall is practically deserted. The breeze becomes cooler, and that is the time to go back to one's residence.

An evening spent at Murree on the Mall is a most pleasant experience. A Murree evening is a lovely thing like a piece of music or some immortal verse, which cannot be described, but which can only be felt and enjoyed.



A church.



Communications in Murree

Murree can be reached by a bus, a taxi or a motor car. Hardly a generation ago, tongas used to ply between Murree and Rawalpindi. In the ninetees of the last century there was a proposal that the railway should be brought to Murree. Simla is higher than Murree and if a railway could be taken there, the taking of the railway to Murree could not be difficult. Financial difficulties, however, could not be overcome and ultimately the proposal was dropped. At that time Murree was not very important because even the Provincial Government had shifted their summer headquarters to Simla. There is no scheme at present for linking Murree with the rail head at Rawalpindi, but it appears that in the future such a scheme may materialise in view of the growing importance of the Hill Station.

When tongas used to ply between Rawalpindi and Murree the journey was romantic and charming but nevertheless it was very trying and tiring. The journey was also very expensive. The prices of goods and services have risen manifold as compared with the prices fifty years ago. The only exception is the fare to Murree. The fare to Murree fifty years ago, was four times the present figure. This means that fifty years ago, Murree was not easily accessible, and was beyond the financial means of an ordinary son of the country. The barriers to accessibility were smashed with the advent of the motor vehicles in the twenties. In the early years the motor vehicles that plied

between Rawalpindi and Murree were quaint shrieking things which took about five hours to complete the journey. The motor vehicles which now ply between Rawalpindi and Murree are upto-date and modern in design and they hardly take two to three hours to reach Murree from Rawalpindi. There are three main motor Transport Services in Murree and these are the Punjab Transport Service, the Murree Hill Transport and the 'Pindi Murree Transport Service. Motor Services run to Rawalpindi, Kohala, Lora, Abbottabad and other adjoining stations. A bus or a taxi is always available at all hours of the day at the Motor Stand and the fares are very reasonable.

Prior to 1935, there were no rickshaws in Murree.



Dandy

People used to be carried in dandies. These dandies were dooly like in structure. A person would sit as if in a chair and he would be carried by being lifted on the shoulders of the job porters. There was a charm in these dandies as these were so much allied to doolies in which brides are carried. The rickshaws were introduced from Simla in 1935, and gradually the dandies fell into disuse. At present only three dandies are licensed by the local Municipal Committee, but even



Rickshaw

these are rarely used. The number of rickshaws licensed by the Committee is about 30. There are on an average five coolies per rickshaw and the number of rickshaw coolies is about 150. In Murree the general tendency is to prefer a walk to a ride in a

rickshaw and, therefore, the rickshaws coolies do not carry on a very brisk business. The average earning per cooly is about Re. 1|- per day.

In order to carry goods there are job porters. There are over two hundred job porters licensed by the Municipal Committee. One can easily avoid a rickshaw but the job porters are indispensable, for there is no other means of carrying one's goods and luggage. When one arrives at the motor stand, he is besieged by an army of job porters who claim the luggage for carriage to the destination. The rates are moderate and are controlled by the Committee. The job porters enjoy great reputation for honesty and integrity. You



Enjoying a pony ride.

may or you may not accompany the job porter, but your goods will reach the destination safe and sound. When one arrives at Murree for the first time the climbing up the roads on the hill side is a trying experience, and one wonders at the skill of the job porters who carry goods over steep paths without any difficulty.

If you want to enjoy a pleasant ride you can hire a pony. There are about four dozen ponies in the hill station, which can be hired at moderate rates controlled by the local Municipal Committee. As you gallop on the pony the person in charge of the pony will run with you and it is very surprising to find that the sons of the hills can run with the speed of a pony. A



Donkey ride

ride on a pony over the various roads of Murree for a few hours in the morning or evening is a most pleasant experience.

Children can enjoy rides on donkeys. In the plains, the donkeys are generally God-forsaken creatures, and to ride a donkey is regarded as an insult and punishment. At Murree, the donkeys are well kept and it is a real treat for the children to ride on the donkeys and move leisurely along the various roads of the hill station.

In the plains, every one is in a hurry and stands in need of some mechanical means which can abridge the distances. At the Olympian heights of Murree nobody appears to be in a hurry, and here the best means of communication is Man himself. There is a greater pleasure and charm in a walk than in a ride in a motor vehicle, a rickshaw, or a pony.

Social and Cultural Life of Murree

IN Murree, every one is in a holiday mood. Here, every one wants to steal a few moments of joy. Man always wants his joy to be shared, and as such Man is bound to be more social in Murree than in the plains. The picturesque surroundings, the cool climate, good company, comparative leisure, and the will to enjoy are some of the main factors responsible for making Murree an important social and cultural centre during the summer season.

In summer, Murree is the venue of conferences, seminars, and other meetings sponsored by the Central and Provincial Governments, and other organisations. These gatherings play an important part in the social and cultural life of Murree. In the cool climate of Murree, one can work for hours without fatigue, and after work one can relax and enjoy. In order to meet the delegates to these conferences and seminars, there are rounds of dinner, and tea parties in the various hotels and restaurants. These parties add a charm to the social life of Murree. Most of these conferences are attended by delegates from other countries, and from the other wing of Pakistan. On these occasions, Murree wears the look of a cosmopolitan city.

In the evenings, every restaurant on the Mall becomes a social centre. Here one meets his friends over a cup of tea or coffee. Here one can indulge in social gossip to his heart's content. From these restaurants and cafes one can also watch the gay stream of humanity flowing on the Mall. The Mall itself is a social club. Here you may meet a friend after every few paces. You may stop here and there to exchange

greetings with friends, or to discuss important news. The Mall is the heart of Murree, and it commands social and cultural importance.

If you are in a mood to read, you may drop in the Municipal Library on the Mall, or the U.S. Information Centre which is also situated on the Mall. The seating arrangements at both these places are excellent, and one can enjoy comfortable reading here. At both these places, there is a good collection of books. At the U.S. centre, you can get a few pamphlets free, which you can carry home. These pamphlets are generally informative, and useful. If you are inclined to read some books on Religion, you will find good books in the Masihi Kutb Khana on the Bank road.

If you are inclined to see a picture, you may drop in any of three cinemas in Murree. Near the Post Office is the Circos Cinema. On the hillock above the Mall is the Capital Cinema. Near the Church Chauk is the Landsdowne Cinema. All the cinemas are centrally situated. Accommodation in all the cinemas is first rate. The halls are spacious. In the cool climate of Murree, one can enjoy a cinema show much better than in the plains. During the rains, the cinemas afford a good shelter and a good relaxation.

There are a number of clubs in Murree, for example the Pines Club or the Municipal Club, where one can enjoy social gossip, tennis, or some indoor games. Women also have their clubs. Seasonal football and hockey tournaments are held in the football ground in the Cantonment. There is a Winter Sports Club in Murree as well, whlich arranges for winter sports. If you are fond of golf, you should not miss a visit to the Golf grounds at Bhurban, five miles from Murree.

There are a number of literary associations in Murree, which meet occasionally. Poetical symposiums are held occasionally, and some of these are attended by poets of All-Pakistan fame. In July, a Cultural Festival was celebrated in Murree for a week. The Festival

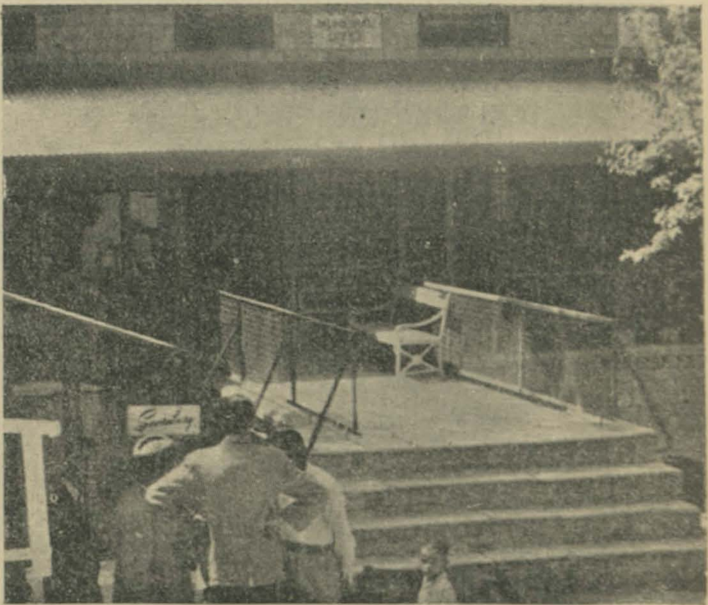
was inaugurated by the President of Pakistan, and it was decidedly a cultural masterpiece. This Festival will be a landmark in the cultural advancement of our country.

In order to enjoy Murree, one must move out. A walk in the morning and the evening is not only enjoyable; it is a physical necessity as well, for otherwise you would feel some what heavy. If you are inclined to ride, you may hire a pony, and enjoy a pleasant ride on the various roads of the hill station. There are a number of parks in the hill station, and you may spend sometime there in serene enjoyment. A visit to the Panch Pandu Park is bound to be pleasant and romantic. In the romantic and picturesque surroundings of the Panch Pandu, one is apt to recall his own romance. If you are inclined to enjoy 'solitude', you may try the Lovers Walk, which is otherwise known as the Forest road and takes off from the Bank road near the Municipal Club. There are beautiful springs and one can enjoy a good picnic here.

For picnics, one can go to Bhurban, Charahan, Ghora Gali, Dunga Gali, and a number of other places round about Murree. The Punjab Transport Service runs a special service for excursions, and this is very cheap and comfortable. Such picnics are most enjoyable.

Municipal Committe, Murree

Murree Municipal Committee was constituted for the first time in 1850 under the Municipal Act of 1850. The municipal government under this Act was rudimentary. Proper municipal government began with the enforcement of the Municipal Act of 1867. From 1867 to 1884, the Committee had a majority of appointed members. With the enforcement of the Municipal



Municipal Office

Act of 1884, the number of elective seats was increased. Under this Act, the Committee was declared a first class committee. The present Committee is administered under the Municipal Act of 1911.

For about a century, the Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, used to be the ex-officio President of the Committee. After the establishment of Pakistan, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree became the President. The Committee was superseded in September 1956, and at present Mr. M. S. Chaudhri, C.S.P. Sub-Divisional Officer, Murree, is the Administrator.

Before supersession, the Committee consisted of 15 members out of whom six were appointed ex-officio; four were appointed by name, and five were elected.

Elections to the Committee were last held in 1937. According to the Murree Municipal Committee Constitution Act, 1952, the new Committee will consist of 15 members, out of whom 10 will be elected, and 5 will be appointed. For the first time in history, the elected members will command a substantial majority on the Committee. Out of the 10 elected members, one will be a lady. Women will thus get representation on the Committee for the first time. Arrangements for holding elections are now being made, and an elected Committee is likely to come into office shortly.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE

For the first forty years, the municipal office was accommodated in a room in the office of the S.D.O. Murree. In those days the S.D.O. Murree used to be the Honorary Secretary of the Committee. Towards the end of the 19th century, a separate whole time Secretary was appointed, and the municipal office shifted to the present premises. The present town hall which is known as the Powell Hall was constructed in 1929. It is named after the late Lt.-Colonel John Powell.

Mr. Powell was known as the Grand Old Man of Murree. He was a member of the Committee for a period of 73 years' from 1865 to 1938 without a break. This is a record figure, unsurpassed by anybody in the history of local government in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. It may be a world record as well. Mr. Powell held the office of the Vice-President of the Committee for half-a-century. Mr. Powell played an important role in modernising Murree, and invigorating the municipal administration. He left for England in 1937, but returned in 1938 to die in Murree—the town he dearly loved.

OFFICE STAFF

The Secretary is the head of the municipal establishment. The present Secretary is Mr. A. Latif, M.A. He is assisted by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Mohammad Nabi. The Chemical Examiner to Government West Pakistan, is the ex-officio Medical Officer of Health of the Committee. He is assisted by Mr. Ghulam Mohyuddin Chief Sanitary Inspector. The Octroi Department is under the Octroi Superintendent The Forests Department is the responsibility of the Forest Ranger.

The entire staff is responsible to the Administrator through the Secretary. Since supersession, the Administrator and the staff have launched a vigorous campaign for the improvement of civic services in Murree. Some remarkable achievements are the provision of fountains on the Mall; the provision of the Municipal Library and the Municipal Tourist Bureau of Information at the Mall: the re-pavement of the lower bazar; and the installation of flourescent lights.

FINANCE

During 1956-'57, the Committee had an income of Rs. 5,86,226 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,55,580.

For the year 1957-'58, the income is estimated at Rs. 5,80,351 and the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 5,79,235.

MAIN ITEMS OF INCOME

According to the budget estimate for 1957-'58, the main items of income are as follows:

House tax	Rs. 1,10,000
Octroi	80,000
Toll	95,000
Forests	1,40,000
Water tax	50,000
Water rate	25,000

MAIN ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

The budget estimate for 1957-'58 provides for the following main items of expenditure:

Head Office	Rs. 48,780
Tax Department	43,605
Forests	55,700
Street Lighting	20,000
Education	60,919
Medical	40,235
Public Health	90,113
Water Supply	51,002
Veterinary	5,772
Municipal Works	1,05,181

GRANTS FROM GOVERNMENT

In the budget estimate for 1957-'58, provision has been made for the following grants:

Grant for magisterial fines	Rs.	470
Grant for the maintenance of roads		300
Grant for cattle pound		399
Grant for Education		9,000
Grant for dispensaries		500
Total	Rs.	10,669



Municipal Office Staff

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

The Committee maintains three primary schools for boys, and two primary schools for girls.

The primary schools for boys are at Murree proper, Sunny Bank, and Jhika Gali. The primary schools for girls are at Murree proper and Sunny Bank.

LIBRARY

The Committee maintains a first class Library on the Mall. It is a popular institution, and contains about 10,000 books. A Municipal Tourist Information Bureau is attached to the Library.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

The Civil Hospital at Murree was formerly a municipal institution. It has been provincialised since 1952, and the Committee is required to pay a

contribution of Rs. 22,941 towards its maintenance.

The Committee maintains dispensaries at Sunny Bank and Jhika Gali.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The Committee is responsible for the registration of births and deaths within the municipal area. During 1,956,134 births and 13 deaths were registered in the municipal office.

VACCINATION

The Committee is responsible for the enforcement of vaccination. About 250 primary, and 1,000 re-vaccinations are performed each year.

CONSERVANCY

The Committee employs 160 sweepers for keeping the Hill station in a sanitary condition. In the station area, the removal of night soil from the private premises is the responsibility of the Committee. On an average there is a sweeper for every 10 houses. In the bazar area, night soil is carried to a pail depot, and from there the various buckets filled with night soil are carried by a ropeway to the *khad* below. From there the night soil is removed to various trenching grounds. The ropeway at Murree is a peculiar feature of the conservancy service of Murree. About 120 maunds of night soil is removed by the municipal staff every day.

PURE FOOD ACT

The Municipal Committee administers the Pure Food Act, and samples of various articles of food and drink are regularly seized for the purpose of examination and analysis, in order to ensure that the visitors to the hill station can get pure food.

HEALTH CENTRE

The Committee maintains a Health centre under

the charge of a qualified Lady Health Visitor. This institution is very popular, and is playing a great part in reducing the rate of infant mortality in the hill station.

MARKETS

The Committee has a mutton and beef market at Murree. It has also mutton stalls at Jhika Gali, Lower Topa and Sunny Bank.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

The Committee maintains two slaughter houses. About 600 cattle, 1,500 sheep, and 3,000 goats are slaughtered at the municipal slaughter houses every year.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL

The Committee maintains a Veterinary Hospital near the motor agency. This institution costs a sum of about Rs. 6,000 per year.

CATTLE POUND

The Committee maintains a cattle pound. During 1956, about 600 animals were impounded in the cattle pound.

FIRE BRIGADE

The Committee maintains a Fire Brigade consisting of one Superintendent and eight fire-men. On an average, there are about 40 fires per year.

STREET LIGHTING

The Committee provides 330 street lights. Out of these 232 are in the station area and 98 in the bazar area. Flourescent lights have recently been provided at the Mall and other important places in the station area. This is a remarkable achievement.

ROADS

The length of metalled roads maintained by the Committee is 7 miles and 6 furlongs. The length of metalled bridge paths maintained by the Committee is 2 miles and 6 furlongs. The length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Committee is 5 miles and 5 furlongs.

PAVEMENTS

Since the establishment of the Hill Station, the lower bazar was paved with crude stones which gave a very rough appearance to the bazar area. The municipal administration have for the first time in history, repaved the bazar in a modern design. This has considerably improved the look of the bazar area. The lower bazar has now been named as the 'Lower Mall' as a result of improvement in the pavement.

WATER SUPPLY

Murree depends for its water supply on the springs at Dongagali at the distance of 18 miles. The steel tank at Dongagali constructed in 1932 can store 32,50,000 gallons. This is one of the biggest steel tanks in the world. Water is brought to Murree through a 6" diameter pipeline. Water tanks have also been provided at Murree. The Tonley tank has a capacity of 9 lakh gallons. The Punj Pando tank a capacity of 30 lakh gallons and the reservoire has a capacity of 20 lakh gallons. Plans for the augmentation of water supply are under consideration. The total number of private water connections is about 150. The number of stand posts is 64. The normal water consumption is 22,500 gallons per day during the summer and about 1 lakh gallons during the winter season.

TRANSPORT

About 30 rickshaws and three dandies are licens-

ed each year. The number of licensed job porters is 250 and that of coolies 150. About 50 ponies and donkeys are licensed each year.

FORESTS

The Committee maintains forests extending over an area of 3,580 acres. The forest is divided into 28 compartments. The annual income from the forests is about Rs. 1½ lakh. About 2,000 forest offences are reported each year.

BEAUTIFICATION OF THE HILL STATION

The Committee has launched a programme for the beautification of the Hill Station. In the first instance attention has been directed to the Mall. It has recently been remetalled. Two fountains have been provided at the central plot between the Fircos cafe and the Lintott. Flower beds have been provided along the Mall and other important roads. A number of parks have been provided, the most conspicuous out of these being the Punj Pando Park. There is a plan for the provision of another park on a very grand and ambitious scale. Within the municipal forests, there are a number of beauty spots which are being developed as public resorts for picnics.

GENERAL

Murree is the premier hill station of Pakistan and the Municipal Committee is making every effort to modernise the civic services so that the hill station should be a place of joy for the visitors and should be worthy of the position that it commands as the Queen of the Hills.



A View of Murree



Loopway



Terraces below Cecil Hotel



Mall Road

Cantonment Board Murree Hills

The Murree Hills Cantonment for the purpose of administration under the Cantonments Act, 1924 comprises nine stations, namely: (1) Murree proper; (2) Cliffden; (3) Kuldana; (4) Sunny Bank; (5) Upper Topa; (6) Lower Topa; (7) Gharial; (8) Upper Barian; and (9) Lower Barian. Lower Barian is situated at a distance of nine miles; Gharial seven miles; and Lower Topa six miles from Murree. The other stations are situated within a radius of four to five miles, with Murree as the centre.

Prior to 1937-'38, the Cantonment Board was a corporation sole, and consisted of a single Administrator. During 1937-38, the cantonment was classified as Class III cantonment, and a regular Board was set up.

The Board consists of three members. The Station Commander is the ex-officio member and President. One member is elected, and one member is appointed.

At present, the members of the Board are:
Lt.-Col. Y. S. Nanjiani, President.
Lt.-Col. M. R. Mahmood, (Nominated member).
Sh. Manzur-ul-Hasan, (Elected member).

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The executive administration vests in a paid Executive Officer belonging to the P.M.L.C.S. The present Executive Officer is Mr. S. M. Afzal.

CANTONMENT BOARD OFFICE

The office of the Cantonment Board is located on the Mall near the 'Pindi Point. The present office

building was constructed in 1928-'29. Residential accommodation for the Executive Officer is provided in the Cantonment House which was constructed in 1941-'42.

FINANCE

During 1956-'57, the total income was Rs. 1,35,751, while the expenditure was 1,29,247.

According to the budget estimate for 1957-'58, the income is estimated at Rs. 1,37,772. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 1,46,880.

POPULATION

According to the winter census of 1951, the civil



Jhikagali Bazar

population of the cantonment was 648. The military population was 4,121. According to the census the number of occupied houses in the cantonment was 288.

TAXES IN FORCE

The taxes in force in the cantonment are:

(a) House Tax. It is levied at 10½% of annual value.

(b) Water Tax. It is levied at 5% of the annual value.

(c) Profession Tax. It is levied at varying rates according to the nature of the profession.

(d) Servants tax. It is levied at Rs. 2 per servant.

(e) Dog tax. It is levied at Rs. 1|8 per dog.

(f) Toll tax. It is collected jointly with the Municipal Committee. The Cantonment Board gets 12 percent of the receipts.

(g) Octroi. It is also collected jointly with the Municipal Committee, the share of the Cantonment Board being 12%.

PRIMARY SCHOOL

The Board maintains a primary school at Barian.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Till 1925, the Board used to maintain the Cantonment General Hospital. The maintenance of the hospital was considered expensive, and it was closed with effect from 1-4-1925. Arrangements were made with the Municipal Committee, Murree, for the treatment of the Cantonment civil population on the payment of an annual contribution of Rs. 900. An out-door dispensary attached to the Cantonment Board office was started in 1952-53.

SANITATION

The Cantonment Board is responsible for the sanitation of the Cantonment, and employs a force of sweepers for the purpose.

MARKETS

The Board maintains a market at Murree. There is a meat market at Upper Topa as well.

WATER SUPPLY

The Cantonment Board has a joint water supply with the Municipal Committee, Murree. 4|11th part of the total production of water is consumed in the muni-



Market

cipal area, and 7|11th part is consumed in the various cantonments.

ROADS

The Board maintains a road length of 3½ miles. All the roads are metalled. The roads are:

(1) The Mall outside the Municipal limits;

(2) Murree Depot-Dhobi Ghat road.

(3) Camberwell-Brewery road.

(4) Murree Bazar—Old Cantonment General Hospital road.

STREET LIGHTING

The Board provides for street lighting. Fifteen Mercury Flourescent lamps have been provided on the Mall.

PONY STANDS

The Board has provided pony stands at Jhika Gali, Gharial, Barian, and the Motor Stand at Murree.

PAVILIONS

The Board has provided a number of pavilions and rain shelters. The pavilion on the Mall below the Combined Military Hospital was constructed during 1939-40. The pavilion near the 12th Division Headquarters was constructed during 1950-51.

PARKS AND FLOWER BEDS

Flower beds have been provided along the Mall. A Children Park has been provided on the Mall near the 12th Division Headquarters. The Park was laid out in 1950-51. There is a Children Park at Cliffden as well.

FORESTS

The Board maintains forests in the Cantonment. During 1956-57, 51,000 plants and cuttings were planted in the Cantonment in tree plantation weeks during August 1956, and March 1957.

A Soil Conservation Plan is being implemented as an anti-erosion measure. The plan is financed through a special grant of Rs. 10,000 per year from the Central Government.

Murree Improvement Trust

Constitution

In order to provide for the development and extension of Murree on scientific lines, an Improvement Trust for Murree was constituted in 1951.

The Trust consists of seven members. The Deputy Commissioner is the ex-officio member and Chairman. Three members are appointed by Government, and three members represent the Municipal Committee.

The sitting members of the Trust are:-

(1) Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi.

(2) Mr. M. S. Chaudhry, C.S.P., S.D.O. Murree.

(3) Raja Mohd. Sarwar Khan of Ghora Gali.

(4) Sh. Riazul Hasan, Sunny Bank.

(5) Mian Mohd. Aslam, Rockedge, Murree.

(6) Haji Mohd. Itbar Khan, Murree.

(7) Dr. Aftab Ahmad Khan, Murree.

Prior to 1956, the Secretary of the Municipal Committee was a part time Secretary of the Trust. Since 1956, a whole time Secretary has been appointed for the Trust. The present Secretary is Mr. Abdus Salam, B.A., LL.B.

Improvement and Development schemes

During the disturbances of 1947, a number of houses and bungalows in the station area were destroyed or damaged. In order to provide for the re-development of these damaged areas and the provision of

amenities on a large scale, a Damaged Areas scheme was framed for the area. It was sanctioned by Government in 1952. The scheme is nearing completion, and most of the plots have been developed. The roads in the area are being widened; civic services are being improved; and additional amenities are being provided.

The second scheme sponsored by the Trust is the Lower Jhickagali Road Scheme. The scheme provides for the development of 78 plots of varying sizes with the Lower Jhickagali Road as the axis.

The third scheme which is under preparation is the Bansaragali Bypass Road. This scheme provides for the development of the area around the Bansaragali Bypass Road.

The fourth scheme sponsored by the Trust is the Murree Brewery Estate Scheme. . This scheme provides for the development of the area on the erstwhile Brewery Estate.

Finance

On the 1st of April 1957, the Trust had an opening balance of Rs. 8,33,552. For the year 1957-58, the income is estimated at Rs. 12,46,000, while the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 15,50,000.

On the income side, receipts will be on account of the sale of plots.

On the expenditure side an amount of Rs. 8,26,000 is to be paid on account of the cost of land to be acquired, and an amount of Rs. 6,43,000 is to be spent on development and the provision of amenities.

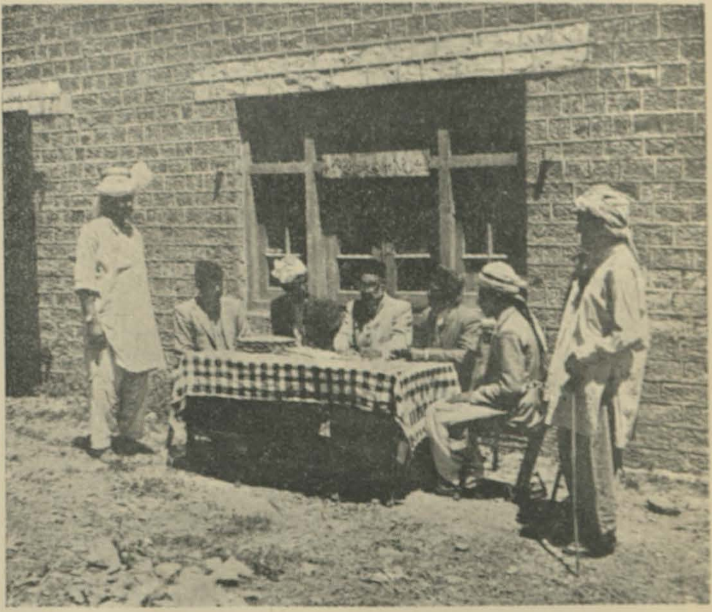
Greater Murree

Murree is the premier hill station of Pakistan. With the establishment of West Pakistan, the pressure

on the hill station has increased. The station will therefore have to expand. The Improvement Trust is planning for a Greater Murree, which should be a Queen among the hill stations, and which should be worthy of Pakistan.

Panchayats of Murree

WHEN one stands on the Kashmir point, the 'Pindi point or indeed any other raised place in Murree, and looks towards the horizon, he would see hamlets lying in the deep *khads* below, or nestling against the hill sides amidst terraced fields. In these hamlets and villages live the people, who are the real sons of the hills. The visitors to Murree come and



A Panchayat

go. They come to Murree only when it is beautiful. When the attraction of Murree is over, the visitors desert the hill station. The people who live in the low-lying cottages in the villages dotted over the hills are made of another stuff. They remain in the hills even during the snows.

Murree proper has a municipality with ample funds. These villages cannot afford a municipal institution. But this does not mean that they have no organised co-operative way of life. Hillmen throughout the world are well known for their democratic way of life. The hill men of the Murree Hills have high traditions of democracy.

Almost every village in the Murree Hills has a panchayat. Sometimes neighbouring villages are grouped to form a group panchayat. There are 44 notified panchayats in the Murree Hills covering 112 revenue estates.

A panchayat exercises administrative as well as judicial functions. On the administrative front a panchayat is a rural municipality. On the judicial side, a panchayat is a court. It is very difficult for the hillmen to take all their disputes to the courts. The panchayats enable them to settle their petty disputes themselves. In the hills where the distances are long, and roads are blocked for some months in a year, the people need a machinery on the spot for an effective and judicious disposal of their disputes. Human ingenuity cannot think of any system other than the panchayat system in this behalf. Every village on the hill side with a panchayat of its own is a tiny republic. On these Hills, these tiny villages are the constituents of Pakistan. Pakistan is made of over a lakh such villages and a few hundred cities scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country. The cries of Pakistan Zindabad are raised in these villages, and these cries are echoed by the hills.

These villages lie in the midst of forests. Most of the disputes or the offences committed in the neighbourhood pertain to forests. During 1956-'57, the panchayats of the Murree Hills decided more than one thousand criminal cases relating to forest offences.

Some of the villages are small, and some are big. Big villages with a population exceeding 3,000 have first class panchayats, while the other villages have second class panchayats. In the Murree tehsil, there are seven first class panchayats.

The people here are poor, and their capacity to pay taxes is limited. Nevertheless the hillmen raise funds to meet common needs. During 1956-'57, these panchayats managed to raise funds to the extent of Rs. 15,000. In the rural areas, the work done cannot always be measured in the terms of money. Most of the work in the interest of the village community takes the form of voluntary labour. By mobilising voluntary labour, the people of these villages have constructed culverts, water tanks, and drains. Some of the villagers have constructed schools, and in some advanced villages street lights have been provided for the first time. When lights twinkle in the remote villages during nights, it appears as if new stars have risen on the horizon.

On the Rawalpindi, Murree road near the Samli Sanitorium is the Samli-Tajjal village which can boast of an active panchayat. The panchayat has a panchayatghar which is the centre of the activities of the panchayat. In this area the greatest social service one can think of is to help a T.B. patient in getting some medicine free. The panchayat distributes some medicines free every year, and this earns for the panchayats the blessings of the poor patients. The panchayat has constructed a few paths and culverts. It is now proposing to set up a school.

Within two miles of Murree on the main road near Chitta Mor is the village of Dharjawa which has

an active panchayat. This panchayat has constructed a number of paths, and boalis. It has built up funds, and its annual income exceeds Rs. 2,500. The panchayat has constructed a number of *bunds*, and the anti-erosion work done by the panchayat is praise worthy. The panchayat has a library. It proposes to construct a beautiful panchayatghar. The panchayat has a scheme for the establishment of a poultry farm.

29 miles from Murree on the main Kashmir road at the bank of the Jhelum river stands the village of Kohala, and this village with a flourishing bazar has a flourishing panchayat. The annual income of the panchayat exceeds Rs. 5,000. This is a reasonably good income, and with this amount the panchayat can do good work for the village. The panchayat has a panchayatghar. It employs a regular conservancy establishment which attends to the sanitation of the area. The panchayat has made arrangements for street lighting as well. When the street lights are reflected in the waters of the Jhelum at night, the waters appear to pause to salute the panchayat for its progressive activities. Kohala is the terminus of West Pakistan. On the other side of the river is Azad Kashmir and thereafter is the valley of Kashmir. If every town and village of Pakistan strengthens itself by the modernisation of its environments, and the improvement of civic services the day is not distant when the boldest of our dreams will be realised. Today Kohala stands at the parting of ways; tomorrow Kohala will link the valley of Kashmir with Pakistan.

Sanitation of Murree

Murree is a sanitorium, but a sanitorium will be a sanitorium only if it is maintained in a sanitary condition. The local Municipal Committee has undertaken the responsibility of maintaining the station as a stanitorium, and it must be said to the credit of the Municipal Health authorities that they are attending to this very difficult task in a very creditable manner. Judged by all standards, the sanitation of Murree is decidedly up to the mark.

It is not the road to Murree alone, which goes uphill. There are many problems relating to Murree, which definitely involve an uphill task. The maintenance of the sanitation of Murree is one of such uphill tasks. A hill station like Murree, which is the premier hill station of Pakistan and attracts visitors from all over the country and from all walks of life, demands constant vigilance in the matter of sanitation, if the health of those coming here for rest and recreation is to be safeguarded. This is by no means an easy task, and the Municipal authorities have to be extra careful in keeping the sanitary and health services at the highest level of effeciency befitting the unique position of the hill station.

The Committee employs a force of 160 sweepers. Equipped with baskets and brooms, these soldiers of sanitation wage a relentless war against everything likely to militate against the cleanliness of the hill station. The roads and streets of the town are swept both in the mornings and evenings to keep them clean. The roads in the station area have to be kept scrupul-

ously clean, and here the sweepers remain on duty throughout the day.

The biggest problem in connection with the sanitation of the town is the removal and disposal of about 120 maunds of night soil every day to a place outside the town as soon as possible. The method employed at present is the physical collection and carriage of the load by sweepers to a pail depot, its transport by ropeway system to another sub-depot, and its carriage again in pails on heads to the trenching grounds about a mile away from the town. The present system has stood the test of time. The ropeway system is picturesque and somewhat romantic. But nevertheless the system which provides for the physical carriage of night soil, for miles is antiquated and out of date. The Municipal Committee is seriously considering the question of modernising the service. In the plains, night soil can be removed through mechanical means. In a hill station, the adoption of mechanical means for the transportation of night soil and refuse is naturally not very easy, and the carriage of night soil is a difficult problem. The Committee is grappling with the problem, and erelong the system of the removal of night soil will be modernised. A tribute is, however, due to the silent and patient workers of the Conservancy Department of the Municipal Committee, who have during the course of the last hundred years carried the night soil on their heads for long distances over difficult terrain, in order to ensure that the station is maintained in a sanitary condition.

The provision of public latrines and urinals is an urgent necessity for a hill station like Murree. The Municipal Committee has provided 29 public latrines and urinals. These latrines and urinals serve a useful purpose, but because of the general shortage of water-supply these latrines and urinals are not what the Municipal authorities would want them to be. The Committee has a proposal for converting these latrines

and urinals to the water flush system. That will be a great achievement.

Thanks to intensive campaign for the extermination of flies; mass inoculation of T.A.B.; small pox vaccination; and the adoption of other preventive measures the town has been free from infectious diseases for the last generation. As a consequence of the Municipal drive for the destruction of stray dogs, one does not come across a stray dog in the town.

In the building up of Murree as a sanitorium, the Municipal sanitary services have played an important role. But for these services, Murree would cease to be Murree.

Water Supply of Murree

Prior to 1894, Murree depended for its water supply on tanks, and a few local springs. The tanks were in most cases simple excavations, and the water collected there was generally impure and defective. As a consequence of defective water supply, Murree was visited by epidemics of cholera very frequently. There were epidemics of cholera in 1858, 1867, 1872, 1876, 1879, 1881,

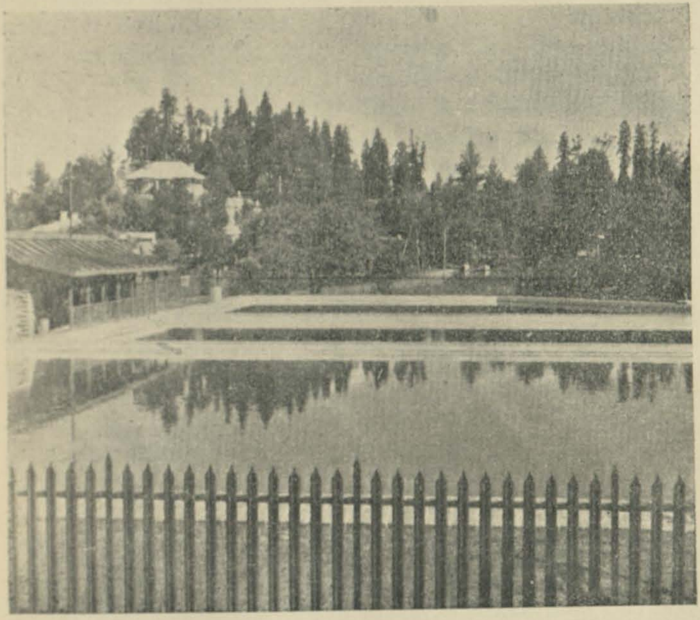


Watertank

1888, and 1892. Till 1876, Murree was the summer capital of then Government of the Punjab. In 1876, because of the inadequacy of water supply, and repeated cholera epidemics, the then Punjab Government shifted their summer headquarters to Simla. For some years, it was seriously considered that Murree should be abandoned as a hill station, but ultimately the crisis was averted by the execution of the water supply scheme in 1894.

The source of water supply is a number of springs on the western slope of the Moshpuri hill above Dunga Gali, about 19 miles from Murree on the Murree-Abbotabad Road. It is here that the Harroh river takes its rise. These perennial springs are situated at an elevation of 8,400 feet above sea level. The water from these springs is impounded, and is led in a six inches diameter pipe line to Murree. The water is led by gravitation. A separate track has been provided for the pipe line. This track which is about 18 miles in length passes at certain places through very picturesque areas. The pipe can deliver 2,14,200 gallons per day.

Except during June and July, the production of water at the springs is much more than what the pipe line can carry. This water runs to waste. During the month of April for example the springs produce about 7 lakh gallons per day, while 2.14 lakh gallons only can be carried by the pipeline. During the dry months of June and July, the production of water at the springs is much less than the carrying capacity of the pipeline. In order to ensure that during the dry months, there is no shortage of water, a steel reservoir has been constructed at Dunga Gali. This reservoir is 204 feet long, 160 feet wide, and 16 feet deep. It can store 32,50,000 gallons. This reservoir which was built in 1932 is one of the biggest steel tanks in the world. When during the dry months, water at the source is not enough to



Tonley Tank

feed the pipeline, water from the reservoir is let into the pipe to meet the deficiency.

Water brought from the source is distributed directly through distribution mains. The water supply may fail any time due to any accident or mishap, or it may have to be supplemented. For this purpose reserves have been built up at Murree. There are three series of tanks or reservoirs built in this connection at the ridge near the Kashmir point. The first series of tanks are the Tonley tanks. These were constructed in 1894 at the time of the execution of the original scheme. These tanks have a capacity of 9 lakh gallons. The second series of tanks are the Panch Pandu tanks. These have a storage capacity of 26,50,00, and were con-

structed in 1922-23. The third series of tanks are known as the Third Storage Reservoir, and it has a capacity of 20 lakh gallons. The total storage capacity of all the tanks at Murree is 55,50,000 gallons. This quantity can meet a month's supply.

The water supply system at Murree is a joint concern of the Military authorities and the municipality. Originally the management vested in the Military authorities. The municipal share was fixed at 4|11, and that of the Military 7|11. The cost of the scheme, and the charges for maintenance were met in the same proportion. In 1931, a joint Water Board was constituted for the management of the water supply system. The present constitution of the Board is as follows:-

Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division—Chairman.

Executive Officer. Murree Cantonment, and Commander, M.E.S., Rawalpindi, nominees of the Army.

Administrator, Murree Municipality, nominee of the Municipal Committee.

The Water Works are under the technical charge of the Public Health Circle of the Provincial Government, and the Executive Engineer, Public Health Division is the Engineer in charge of the works. The Secretary of the Municipal Committee. Murree, acts as the part-time Secretary of the joint Water Board.

On an average about 6 crore gallons of water are consumed in Murree per year. About 4 crore gallons of water are consumed in the cantonment, and about 2 crore gallons are consumed in the municipal area.

The present water supply is not adequate to meet the growing needs of the hill station. If the hill station is to expand, it is necessary that the water supply should be suitably augmented. A scheme has been framed to lay another pipeline of 9 inches diameter from Dunga Gali to Murree. When this scheme is executed, the water supply will be more than doubled. This scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 24 lakh.

Murree at Night

Prior to 1935, there was no electricity in Murree. Those who see the Mall flooded with electric light today can hardly imagine that twenty two years ago, the streets of the hill station were lit with flickering kerosene oil lamps. Only at a few places gas lights were provided.

The Murree Electric Supply Company was set up in 1933, and light was switched on for the first time in



Murree at night

1935. The Company was a non-Muslim concern, and when twelve years later, the non-Muslims migrated to India, the electric power house was a wreck.

The management was taken over by the Provincial P.W.D. in the Electricity Department. During the early post-partition years the maintenance of electric supply services in the hill station was a very heroic task. These difficulties have been steadily overcome, and now the electric supply service in Murree is quite up to the mark.

The electric power house is situated on Kuldana Road about half a mile from Sunny Bank. The power house is equipped with diesel generating sets, and the capacity of the plant is 940 k.w.

Electric light is supplied not only to Murree proper. The current has been carried to various directions on the hill side. The current has been carried up to Taret on the Rawalpindi Road. On the other side it has been carried to Bhor Bhan. The various military stations spread on all sides of Murree have also been electrified. The electric current is supplied in an area extending over 51 square miles.

During the winter, the number of consumers is about 1100. The number is doubled during the summer months. Up to 20 units, the charges per unit are -|4|6. Beyond 20 units, the charges are -|2|6 per unit.

The office of the S.D.O. Electricity incharge of the Power House is situated on the Mall. A complaint office has been set up near the General Post Office, and it functions twenty four hours. At the office of the S.D.O., an Enquiry Clerk is entrusted with the job of rendering all possible assistance to the visitors in obtaining connections or re-connections.

All the main roads in the hill station, both in the Municipality and the Cantonment are amply lit. The total number of street lights is 354. The Mall Road

has been provided with Mercury Flourescent lamps. This has enhanced the beauty of the Mall.

When at night the hillsides are wrapped in darkness, Murree when seen from the lower heights on the Rawalpindi Murree Road presents a very fascinating sight. The lights twinkle like stars, and to a traveller at a distance below, Murree looks like the abode of gods.

Days at Murree are bright. The evenings have a superb charm. The nights have a charm of their own When the roads are deserted and the people are asleep, the soul of Murree is abroad. It rustles in the form of wind surcharged with the perfume of wild flowers, or it twinkles in the form of street lights. In the plains one may not enjoy a sound sleep during the summer nights; Murree guarantees you a sound sweet sleep during the night.

Banks in Murree

Murree is a holiday resort. Here people come to enjoy. Murree is accordingly not a commercial centre. Murree is therefore not the place for large scale banking institutions.

Nevertheless, some banks are needed even for a place like Murree, for the convenience of the visitors, and for the transaction of normal business. Murree has two banks, namely the National Bank of Pakistan, and the Murree Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The branch of the National Bank of Pakistan was opened in Murree on the 10th of April 1953. This is a semi-government institution. It is situated on the Bank Road near the Post Office. The Branch provides for all the banking facilities.

The office of the Murree Central Co-operative Bank is situated at the Mall. The Bank advances loans against the security of gold and conducts other commercial business. It accepts deposits at two to three per cent interest per year.

According to the audited balance sheet of the Bank for the year ending 31.8.1956, some statistics about the working of the Murree Central Co-operative Bank are as follows:

Working capital.	6,65,366
Authorised share capital.	26,000.
Subscribed share capital.	15,850.

Owned funds.	95,137.
Deposits.	4,59,880.
Investments.	2,29,531.
Fixed deposits with other Banks.	30,000.
Advances given.	17,446.

Civil Hospital Murree

Murree is a health resort where one is apt to keep fit and healthy. Sometimes one may be sick, and then the question arises from where to get the necessary medical relief?

Such relief will be forthcoming at the Civil Hospital. A few paces from the General Post Office on the Bank Road stands a double storeyed building to the left



Civil Hospital

of the road carrying on its face in bold letters the words 'Jubilee Municipal Hospital, Murree.'

It may be recalled that the Jubilee of King George V was celebrated in 1935. It was in the commemoration of this event that the citizens of Murree were provided a first class hospital. Prior to 1935, the hospital was accommodated in the lower bazar. It was due to the enterprise of Mr. Cuthbert King then Deputy Commissioner that the new institution came into existence.

Till 1952, the hospital was a municipal institution, and was managed by the Municipal Committee. In that year, the hospital was provincialised, and the management was taken over by the Health Department of the Provincial Government direct. The Committee is required to pay a contribution of Rs. 22,941 per year towards the maintenance of the institution.

The Hospital is an effecient and well-equipped institution where medical, surgical, gynaecological, and maternity cases as well as eye, ear, nose, and throat cases can be dealt with in accordance with sound modern medical practice. While primarily meant for the poorer classes, there are a few private wards for the well to do. There are 55 beds arranged in six general wards. There is one lying-in ward for maternity cases.

There are seven main departments of the Hospital, namely—(1) surgical department; (2) medical department; (3) maternity and gynaecological department; (4) general out-patient department; (5) eye, ear, nose and throat department; (6) special females out-patient department; and (7) X-ray department.

There is ample and excellent accommodation for all type of cases. The operation theatre is worthy of special mention, as it is exceptionally well apportioned and equipped. The Hospital has a laboratary where pathological material is examined. X-ray Deep Diathermy infra red ultra violet apparatus is also available.

Major and minor operations are performed in the Hospital. During the summer months, the wards are always crowded to their full capacity.

The hospital is under the charge of a Medical Superintendent belonging to West Pakistan Health Service Class I. The present Medical Superintendent is Mian Akbar Jan.

Vaccine Institute

On the Murree-Sunny Bank road near the motor terminus is a green coloured building embowered in green trees. This building known as the Green Villa houses the West Pakistan Vaccine Institute.

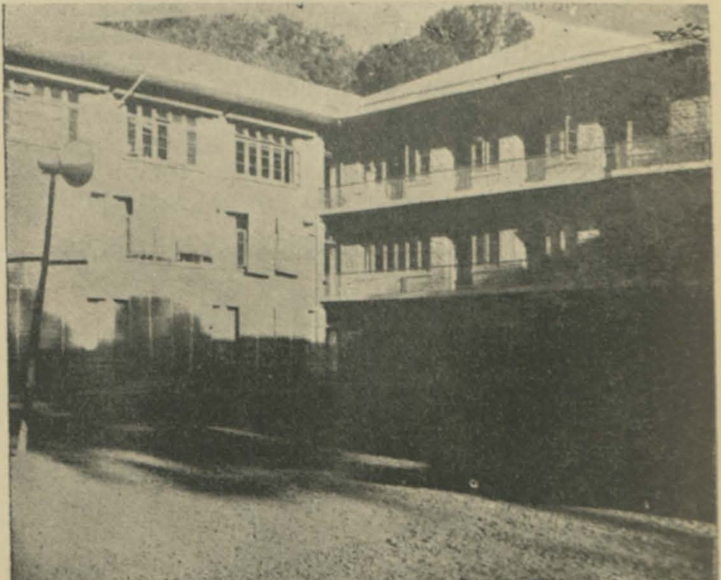
The heights of Murree have been chosen for the location of the Institution because of climatic considerations.

The Vaccine Institute, Murree, is the only Institute of its kind in the whole of West Pakistan which manufactures lymph for protection against small pox. The Institute caters for the needs of all the districts of West Pakistan, and in addition supplies lymph to the Army, the Police, and the Railways Department. During the current year, the Institute has supplied a considerable quantity of vaccine lymph to East Pakistan as well, on an urgent demand from that wing of the country.

Samli Sanitorium

Before Partition, the T.B. Sanitorium at Samli was financed and maintained by the District Red Cross Society. The institution was provincialised on 14.8.1947, the Independence Day.

During the last ten years, a sum of Rs. 15 lakh has beeu incurred as capital expenditure in order to



Samli Sanitorium.

modernise the institution. Ten years ago, the number of beds was 160. This number has now risen to 250.

The various blocks, and cottages of the sanitorium are spread over the hill side, with Charra Pani as the base, and Company Bagh as the top. A new modern block with an accommodation for 126 patients, and an administrative wing have been constructed recently.

A modern surgical theatre fully equipped for Thoracic Surgery has been raised. A Radiological Department with upto-date X-Ray equipment to carry out planigraphy has been installed. A well equipped Pathological wing fully equipped to carry out routine and research work has also been provided.

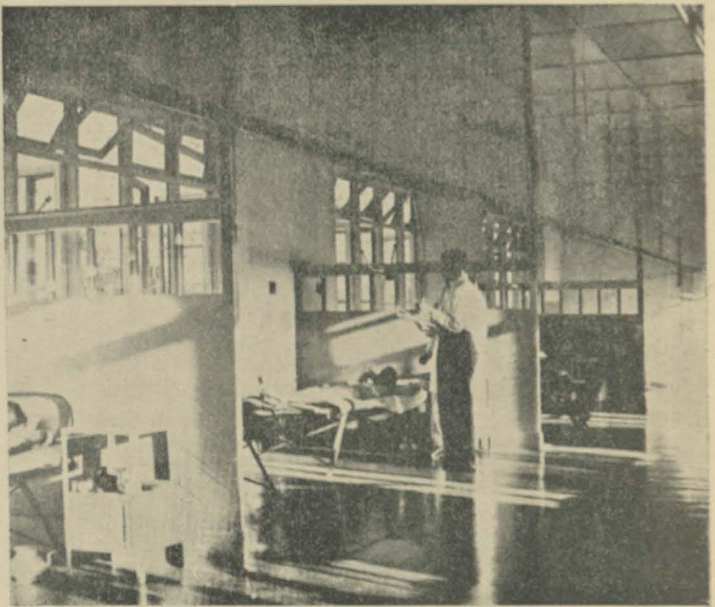
Prior to provincialisation, the institution did not enjoy the benefit of electricity. The entire institution has now been electrified. The electric energy is obtained from Murree.

The shortage of water supply has also been overcome. The springs at the top of the Murree Brewery estate have been tapped for the purpose, and water is brought to Samli through a well laid out pipe line. Flush system has been provided in some of the blocks of the Sanitorium.

In order to overcome the shortage of nurses for tuberculosis work, a training centre has been opened at the Sanitorium since the last year.

This institution which used to cater for the inhabitants of the former Punjab only, now admits patients from all parts of Pakistan. During the year 1956, patients were admitted from the Tribal area; former N.W.F.P.; former Sind; former Baluchistan; Karachi; and East Pakistan as well. In view of the popularity of the institution, it is proposed to raise the number of beds from 250 to 380.

It is estimated that over a million people are suffering from T.B. in Pakistan, and that about 2 lakh per-



A ward of Sanitorium

sons die of this disease in Pakistan each year. There are very few T.B. sanitoriums in Pakistan, and as such there is always a heavy pressure on the Samli Sanitorium which is one of the premier sanitoriums in the country.

A patient seeking admission to the Sanitorium is required to send his fresh X-Ray Skiagram of not more than a month's duration along with the medical report on the prescribed form duly completed by his medical attendant. The X-Ray Skiagram and the medical report are examined at the Sanitorium, and if the case is found suitable for sanitorium treatment, the name is registered on the waiting list, and he is called for admission when his turn comes. A huge waiting list is

maintained, and usually the turn for admission comes very late. If a patient does not get chance of admission for three months, he is required to send a fresh X-Ray Skiagram. If by that time, the case is still found suitable for sanitorium treatment, the name of the patient is continued on the waiting list; otherwise it is struck off under intimation to the person concerned.

In the general ward, the patients are treated and dieted at Government expense, and they are not required to pay anything. If a patient desires to get admission to a private room, he has to pay Rs. 3|8 per day for a single room, and Rs. 5 per day for a double room. The patient can make his own arrangements for diet, but if he prefers to get his diet from the sanitorium he has to pay a sum of Rs. 2 per day for the purpose. The patients in private wards have to bear the cost of expensive medicines themselves.

The Samli Sanitorium is playing a great part in saving the nationals of Pakistan from the clutches of the white scourge. The list of persons who have been cured of this fell disease because of the efforts of the Samli Sanitorium runs into thousands, and this list would further multiply with the expansion in the activities of the Sanitorium.

When the visitors to Murree halt at Company Bagh or Charra Pani, they must salute the Samli Sanitorium which stands as a symbol of social service.

Lawrence College

History

Lawrence College was founded in 1860, and named in memory of Sir Henry Lawrence. It was designed to cater for the educational needs of the orphans and other children of soldiers or ex-servicemen.

In 1925, the school was thrown open to the children of civilians as well on the condition that they should not encroach on the rights of the original beneficiaries. With this extension the activities of the instituton expanded so rapidly that they outstripped the Trust funds. The Provincial Government came to its rescue, and awarded grants from the provincial exchequer. Even this step proved inadequate, and in 1914, the College came under the control of the Provincial Government. The Trust funds remained intact to safeguard the interests of soldiers' children.

In 1917, new buildings were erected for the boy's school, and the former boy's school was made over to girls.

In 1921, the Government and the Diocesan Board of Education joined hands and concentrated on European Education. As a consequence the Cathedral Schools for boys and girls at Lahore were shifted to Murree and amalgamated with the Lawrence school, and St. Deny's School, Murree respectively. The Board undertook to construct a temporary dormitory at Ghora Gali to provide accommodation for additional pupils, and thus got the right of nominating 80 boys for admission each year.

A few years later, the Training Class at Sanawar was moved to Ghora Gali. Intermediate Classes were also opened in the Lawrence School. Till the partition, the constituent units of the Lawrence College at Ghora Gali were:

a) Junior School;

b) Girls School;

c) Boys School;

d) Intermediate College; and

e) Chelmsford Training College.

With the emergence of Pakistan, it became necessary to remodel the institution to adjust it to the new pattern of circumstances. The Girl's section of the institution was transferred to St.Deny's School, Murree and the training class was abolished. The remaining sections were re-organised on the lines of a residential school.

Aim.

The aim of the institution is to train boys in character, ideals, and initiative and to imbue them with a lofty sense of honour, of devotion to duty, and loyalty to their general cultural kindred. Moreover, the boys are given general cultural training and are taught the social graces, so as to enable them to take their place in any walk of life and in any section of society.

Organisation.

The College now consists of three Departments—the Junior School, the Preparatory School, and the Senior School. The junior and Preparatory Schools are housed in separate buildings on the College campus.

Junior School.

Boys are admitted at the age of five years to lower

Kindergarten group. From the Kindergarten a boy passes to Form I, and then to Form II. Thus the normal course in the Junior School extends over three years.

Preparatory School.

At the age of about 8 years, a boy passes to the Preparatory School, where he normally stays for three years before being admitted at the age of 11|12 years to the Senior School.

Senior School.

Here his academic studies become broader and deeper. At the end of Form IX at the age of 16|17 years, he takes his first public examination, the Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Senior Cambridge), which is equivalent to the Ist Year of the Intermediate Course of the Board of Secondary Education, Lahore. This Certificate is the hallmark of a sound education. Facilities exist for those who wish to pursue a two year's advanced course of studies after the Senior Cambridge for the Cambridge Higher School School Certificate Examination, equivalent to the Third Year of the Punjab University, provided they have done well in the Cambridge School Certificate.

Curricula.

The medium of instruction throughout the College is English. Urdu is a compulsory subject. In addition, boys in the Senior School may study French, or Persian.

Extra-curricular activities.

There is a strong emphasis on games throughout the College. Each School is divided into 'Houses', and inter-House rivalry in work and games is keen. Each school has its own playing field. All games are compulsory unless a boy is exempted on medical grounds.

Method of entry.

The first step towards admission is registration. Registration forms are obtainable from the College Office. Boys are admitted on the result of an interview and examination, which are usually held between November and January. A transfer Certificate from the previous school of the candidate, if any, is required.

College Year.

The College opens in mid-March and continues to the middle of December. The College terms are as follows:

a) Ist March to 31st May;

b) Ist June to 31st August; and

c) Ist September to 30th November.

St. Deny's Diocessan School for Girls

Administration

The School was founded in 1882. It is in the charge of St. Hilda's Society, Lahore. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore is the Chairman of the School Committee.

Aim

The aim of the School is to provide a sound education on High School lines, and to prepare girls to take their part in the life of the community. Religious instruction is given daily in accordance with the teachings of the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon.

Curriculum

The following subjects are taught up to Cambridge School certificate standard:

English; Mathematics; History; Geography; Physiology; Hygiene; Urdu; Scripture; and Art.

The Curriculum also provides for class singing, drill, and needlework. Games are played daily under a qualified mistress.

School Year

The School Year is from the middle of March to the middle of December.

There are two holidays of ten days each in June and September during which girls may stay with parents and friends in Murree or the surrounding hills, but girls are not permitted to go to the plains during these holidays.

LOCATION

The School is situated amidst picturesque surroundings near the Kashmir Point.

Convent of Jesus and Mary

The Convent of Jesus and Mary, a Boarding High School for Girls, to which day pupils are also admitted, is situated at the extreme end of Pindi Point, on one of most beautiful sites in Murree, with a wide outlook over hills, valleys and plains. Its handsome buildings, its flower covered slopes with green playing fields below, give it a picturesque and attractive appearance.

Established in 1876, the Convent was destroyed by fire in 1904 and had to be completely rebuilt, but neither that calamity nor the difficulties of the Partition period interrupted its scholastic activities.

The Convent School has always enjoyed an excellent reputation for its high standard of education and general culture, its success in examinations, and the health and happiness of its students.

Presentation Convent School

The Presentation Convent School is situated on the Mall Road, near the Combined Military Hospital.

The School was opened on May 1st 1917 by the Irish Presentation Sisters. It was burned down in November 1920, rebuilt in the following year, and gradually improved and added to, until now it is one of the leading primary schools in Pakistan.

It is a boarding school for boys from four to twelve years of age; a very limited number of day-scholars are admitted each year, for the convenience of Army Officers stationed in Murree.

The main object of the school is to provide a good educational foundation for small boys in a homelike atmosphere, where discipline is tempered with kindness. In such circumstances children may become accustomed to boarding-school life without undue strain or unhappiness and so be fitted to enter a senior boy's school later with confidence and success.

Government High School for Boys

It is the only Government High School in the Murree Sub-Division. It was established by the Municipal Committee in 1897. In the year 1926, the school was taken over by Government and raised to the standard of a High School.

This institution is serving not only the citizens of Murree, but up to the year 1951, it was the only High School in Murree sub-division and even now boys from all corners of Murree sub-division and from the adjacent ilaqa of Hazara District flock to this school for admission.

It has a double storeyed building about 40 years old. A boarding house is attached to the School. The boarding house is situated in a healthy locality at Pindi Point. The boarders are well looked after. The mess is run by the boarders themselves under the supervision and guidance of the Superintendent. The hostel is provided with a prayer room, a reading room, and a common room. Indoor and outdoor games are also provided.

The School staff consists of 20 trained teachers and one clerk. Out of them five are trained M.A.'s; 8 trained graduates; and the rest trained vernacular and classical teachers.

The number of the students exceeds 700 in the summer season. In winter the number is about 600. All the classes have three sections each.

The School prepares candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the Board of Secondary Education, Lahore. The subjects taught are:

English; Mathematics; History; Geography; Urdu; Persian; Arabic; Science; Hygiene; Physiology; and Drawing.

The medium of instruction is Urdu.

Government High School for Girls

Nature has bestowed Murree with a rare scenic beauty and a few quiet places where nothing distracts one's attention from one's work. One such place is Mountview Road. It has the virtue of a calm and peaceful environment. It is on this road that in an evacuee bungalow 'Doe Dell', the Government High School for Girls is accommodated.

In the School, education is imparted to the girls up to the Matric stage and in the final year they take the examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Lahore. The teaching staff is efficient, experienced, and energetic, and the results of the School have always been satisfactory.

The extra curricular activities of the School are important. Girl guiding is very popular. Arrangements have been made for the girls to play badminton and net ball. Amongst indoor games table tennis, carrom, bagstail, and ludo have been provided in the spacious and beautifully decorated hall of the School. The girls play here either in the recess or after School hours.

Various clubs and societies have been started. Every Friday a meeting of the Literary and Debating Society is held, where students are encouraged to speak both in Urdu and in English. The Dramatic Society of the School has staged quite a number of successful plays ever since its inception a few years ago. The Cooking Club has occasionally provided a few nice dishes to its guests. There are plans to organise a few more clubs like the House Decoration Club, the Dress-

Making Club, Natural History Society, the Stamps Club, and to make these clubs and societies so varied and interesting that every student should voluntarily participate in at least one of them.

The School has a well equipped library. A small garden is also attached to the school.

A Boarding House is also being opened in the near future.

Army School of Administrtion

The Army School of Administration is located at the one time British Army Rest Camp at Kuldana surrounded by ever green pine trees.

The purpose of the school is to train officers in peace time unit administration, J.C.O.s and Senior Clerks in supervisory duties, stenos in short hand and typing, and all personnel in matters connected with routine administration.

The School was started in October 1956, with an officers course whose syallabus was composed of general subjects, military law, administration, miscellaneous subjects, and Quarter-Master's subjects. The School provides for training in stenography and typing as well. At present there are four wings in the School—Headquarter Wing, Officers Wing, J.C.O.|Steno Wing, and Recruit Clerks Wing. The School aims at turning administration into a science, and clerical work into a technique.

Pakistan Air Force Public School

The Pakistan Air Force Public School, Lower Topa was established in 1953. Its purpose is to give education on the lines of the public school system to boys who will at the end of their school course become members of the Pakistan Air Force. It is a boarding school, and boys are alloted to Houses, each under the supervision and care of a Housemaster, assisted by House Tutors. A high academic standard is maintained, and particular emphasis placed on the development of character and of those qualities essential to a modern armed service. Games are compulsory and hobbies are encouraged. Boys are trained to accept positions of responsibility in the school.

Boys are selected for the school from all parts of Pakistan, both East and West. The course lasts for three years. A particular feature of the training is a course based on the "Outward Bound" training which develops self-reliance and confidence in boys and a spirit of co-operation in team work.

Land Revenue

The total area of the tehsil of Murree is 1,65,206 acres. The classification of the land is as follows:-

Cultivated	36,018 acres.
Forests	53,851 acres.
Ghairmumkin	48,472 acres.
Banjar	20,405 acres.

In the tehsil, there are 102 villages or revenue estates, and, 54 Rakhs Sarkar. The Rakhs are under forests.

The total population of the tehsil is 87,984, of which the rural population is 85,567 while the urban population is 2,417.

There are 24 patwar halqas, and two Kannugo's circles in the tehsil.

The total land revenue of the tehsil is Rs. 22,652. This works out at about ten annas per acre.

During the last one hundred years, the land revenue of the tehsil has risen three times from Rs. 7,479 to Rs. 22,652. The income of the local Municipality has during this period risen thirty times from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 6 lakh.

The tehsil is at present under settlement. The Settlement Report is awaited.

Agriculture

The Murree Hills extend over an area of 1,65,206 acres. The area under cultivation is 36,018 acres only. This means that only one-fifth of the area is available for cultivation. There are 17,000 families in the rural area, and this means that the average holding per family is 2 acres only. The holdings are uneconomic.

Maize is the main crop. Wheat is sown here and there but the yield is not much. Rice is grown where water is in plenty. In the matter of foodgrains the Murree Hills are not self-sufficient. The total production of foodgrains hardly meets the needs for two to three months. The foodgrains have therefore to be imported from the plains.

The hills are eminently suitable for the growth of potatoes. At the time of Partition, the area under potato cultivation was 250 acres only. This area has now risen to 700 acres. Potato is a good table crop and a high yielder—the income from potato crop being at least twice as high as the foodgrains.

The hills offer great potentialities for the growth of vegetable seeds. Before the Partition, the seeds for vegetables had to be imported. We will now have to produce these seeds within the country, and the best place for the purpose would be the Murree Hills. The Murree Hills High Powered Commission has recommended that areas at a height of 4,000 ft. and above should be used entirely for the multiplication of potato seed as well as for the seed of other vegetables.

The Agricultural Department has set up a Vegetable breeding station at Murree with two sub-stations at

Samli and Dahla. Experiments are being conducted here to evolve new varieties of potatoes and other vegetables. An attempt is being made that the seeds of English vegetables which are imported at present should be produced within the country.

The area is suitable for the growth of various medical plants. The Agricultural Department has a scheme for the plantation of such plants in the Murree Hills.

Before Partition, breeding and improvement of sugar cane crop was done at Coimboatore, Madras. In Pakistan, Murree Hills are the most suitable area for the purpose. Experiments have been carried out at different places within the Hills at different altitudes, and the seed sowing experiments have been successful. It is hoped that a sugar-cane breeding station will be set up soon from where new varieties of sugar-cane will be evolved.

Fruit

At Murree where most of the visitors come for rest and recreation, and for the general building up of health, fruit is in great demand. There are a number of fruit shops in Murree, and here good fruit can be obtained. Fruit in Murree is not as cheap as one would wish it to be. Most of the fruit is imported from the plains, and that is the reason for the comparative dearness of fruit at Murree.

The Murree Hills are suitable for the production of certain types of fruit. Such fruit are apples, pears, plums, apricots, loquats, walnuts, and amlok. Apples of the best varieties, ambri, golden delicious, and red delicious are produced in the Charhan and Dewal ilaqas. The area under apples is about 250 acres. Some of the apples are of world fame, and of world top most selected varieties. Some fine varieties of sweet and delicious bugo goshas are also produced in the neighbourhood of Murree. The holding potentialities of pears of Bugo gosha variety are very small. It is a very delicate fruit, and fifty percent of the pear crop is lost through rot because the season is short and the sale of crop in Murree and Rawalpindi in the short period is not sufficient. Very sweet loquat is produced in the area around Chattar. The District Board Loquat Garden at Chattar is famous for the fine variety of its loquats. Above the elevation of 4,000 feet, every village in the Murree hills has its groves of walnut trees. Each tree yields on an average about 2,500 walnuts per year. In the autumn Murree is flooded with walnuts. Every visitor makes it a point to carry a few hundred walnuts to the plains for distribution among friends.

Growing attention is now being paid to the development of the Murree Hills as a centre for the production of fruit. The Agriculture Department of the Provincial Government have set up nurseries of such fruit plants as apples, pears, peaches, plums and walnuts at Samli, Osia, Charhan, Ban, Kotli, and Knot from where plants are supplied to the hill men at subsidised rates. The idea is to encourage fruit farming which has a better scope as compared with agricultural farming. A nursery of deciduous plants has been set up at Sunny Bank. Another such nursery has been up at Charra Pani as well. A Hill Fruit Pests Research Station has been set up at Sunny Bank. Insect pests of fruit are collected here, and their life history is studied so that the necessary control measures may be evolved.

In view of the importance of fruit culture for the Murree Hills, a representative association of the fruit growers has been set up on co-operative basis. This Association is known as the Murree Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association. The objects of the Association include the improvement and development of fruit culture, the supplying of expert advice, fruit plants, the holding of practical demonstration of horticultural methods, and the Association has set up a number of nurseries of fruit plants. The Association also intends to obtain pedigree plants from foreign countries of such varieties as apples, pears, peaches, and plums.

The Murree Hills High Powered Commission have recommended that fruit canning industry should be set up in the Murree Hills preferably at Ghora Gali so that the fruit could be canned, and marketed in a wider sphere.

The development of fruit culture in the Murree Hills is bound to add to the charms of Murree. It will also improve the economic conditions of the sons of the hills.

Industries

Where Nature is beautiful, Man becomes an artist. In the economic field such art is exhibited as industrial handicraft. Nature has blessed the Murree Hills with beauty and grandeur. The people are by nature artists, but their art still lacks proper expression.

In the hills, one must carry a stick. In the plains a stick is an insignia of old age; at Murree a stick is a real necessity. It helps you in negotiating the heights of the hills. The making of sticks is a local industry. Some of the sticks are pretty and handsome.

Another cottage industry is basket making. Baskets, lunch, and tiffin baskets, purses, and other goods of wicker work are produced locally. Some of these works are beautiful and useful. These baskets are very popular with the visitors, and generally every visitor carries a few baskets to the plains.

The main industry on which a good deal of hope can be pinned is sericulture. For sericulture, the silk worm production industry a cool climate, suitable elevation, and plenty of mulbery trees are needed. All these things are found in the Murree Hills. Murree is the headquarter of the Government silk-seed centre run by the Provincial Industries Department. At the Murree Grainage station which started functioning in 1947, eggs are produced scientifically for the development of silkworms. The work of the scientific production of eggs for silk worms starts sometime in October every year, and in February these eggs are sold at cost price to the villagers in order to enable them to develop this industry. In every ounce, there may be thirty to thirty-five thousand eggs, and for these

eggs 25 mulbery trees are required. When a silk worm comes out of the egg, it procures a bunch (tooti) of silk within forty days. A villager can have 1½ maund of silk tooti from an ounce of eggs. 1½ maund of tooti can produce twenty seers of silk which can be sold at the rate of Rs. 200 per maund. This industry, therefore offers immense potentialities for development with a view to supplementing the income of the villagers. At the Murree Grainage station, about 2,000 ounces of eggs are produced per year.

The Murree Hills High Powered Commission have recommended a number of industries which could be developed in the Murree Hills. The area is eminently suitable for the devlopmnt of fruit canning industry. The Commission has recommended that a fruit canning plant should be located in the first instance at Ghora Gali. The Commission has also recommended the development of cloth weaving industry—both cotton and woollen. Hosiery industry has also been recommended. At present a god deal of exchange is wasted on import of wooden toys. In Murree Hills there is sufficient waste wood which could be utilised for the making of toys, pen-holders, and articles of stationery. There is also scope for the use of pine needles for the stuffing of furniture cushions.

In the Murree Hills there are ample prospects of the production of cheap electricity. If schemes for the production of electricity through water resources are implemented, it would be possible to set a number of industries—large scale as well as on cottage industry basis—in the Murree Hills. When this consummation is brought about, the very face of the Murree Hills will come to wear a more happy and prosperous look.

Co-operation

The Co-operative Societies movement has spread to the Murree Hills. In the Hills, the population is scattered and the distances are long. The people have come to realise that if they could make common cause in their various economic enterprises, the results would be to their advantage.

192 co-operative societies of various types have been set up in the Murree tahsil. These societies have a membership of 5,516, and command a working capital of Rs. 10,17,506. Out of every seventeen persons in the Murree Mills, one person is a member of a co-operative society.

The various types of co-operative societies which have been set up in the rural area are:—Thrift and Savings societies; Better Living Societies; Guzara Forest Societies; Poultry Breeding Societies; Bee Keeping Societies; Anti-Malaria Societies; Veterinary First Aid Centres; and Medical and Public Health Societies. The Co-operative Thrift and Credit Societies are more common. Out of the total of 192 societies, as many as 96 are Thrift and Credit societies.

In the sphere of fruit plantation, the Co-operative movement has done good work in the Murree Hills. There are 41 fruit plantation societies, and there is one premier organisation known as the Fruit Growers Association which covers the entire tahsil. This Association is running an apples plants nursery at Sehrgaran on very sound lines. The activities of this Association have stimulated the development of fruit culture in the Murree Hills. The nursery has so far produced about

6,000 fruit plants, most of which have been sold to the hill men at concession rates.

The post of a Co-operative and Marketing Officer has been recently created for the Murree tahsil. This officer is to work in co-ordination with the Co-operative Department and the Village Aid Department, and his main function is to implement the various co-operative development schemes recommended by the Murree Hills High Powered Commission. These schemes include the organisation of large-sized credit societies; the setting up of industrial co-operatives; the setting up of organisations for the marketing of local produce especially fruit and potatoes; and the establishment of co-operative stores for the supply of consumers goods.

Village Aid

The rural areas of the Murree Mills are very much backward and under developed. The Village-Aid programme has accordingly been launched in the Murree Hills to raise the economic and social standard of the people by stimulating self-help and co-operative effort among the hill men themselves. The Village Aid organisation also seeks to co-ordinate and knit together the activities of the various nation building departments in such a way as to achieve the maximum of success in the development of the rural areas.

The Murree Village Aid Development Area has started functioning with effect from the 24th of April, 1957. The entire Murree tehsil comprising 102 villages has been covered by the Development programme. The development area is under the charge of a Development officer. He is aided by a Supervisor. There are 23 V-Aid workers, and each worker is on an average incharge of four villages.

The Village Aid workers have begun their missionary work by persuading some of the farmers to grow more potatoes, and groundnut by improved methods. The Village Aid workers are assisting the Agriculture Department in vegetables seed multiplication scheme, and this work has been started in twenty villages.

In the field of cottage industries, the Village Aid workers are trying to motivate the villagers to take up sericulture, poultry, soap making, and carpet weaving as cottage industries, so that the income of the rural people could be suitably supplemented. Under the

stimulus provided by the Village Aid programme, some villagers in Taret have started a small carpet weaving factory.

Through self-help and co-operative effort, the villagers are undertaking works of public utility. The villagers of Potha have constructed a school building with their own resources.

The programme provides for the systematic education of the rural community in matters concerning education, health, and social uplift. An effort is being made to create among the people an urge to improve their condition through their own effort. The day is not far, when the hill men of Murree would be as enlightened, progressive, and prosperous, as the hill men in any advanced country of the world.

Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Services at Murree

General Post Office: The General Post Office at Murree holds a conspicuous position on account of its location in the centre of the town. Besides the Murree General Post Office, there are two other Post Offices at Sunny Bank and Pindi Point which serve the outlying areas of the Hill Station.

Working hours of Murree Post Office: For registration and insurance of letters and packets the working hours on week days excluding Sundays and Fridays are from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. On Fridays the hours are from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

For savings bank, cash certificates, money orders and postal orders, the working hours on week days are from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. On Fridays the hours are from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.

With regard to the sale of stamps, the working hours on week days are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. On Fridays the hours are from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. After the working hours stamps can be obtained at the telegraph window up to midnight. Stamps can also be obtained at the telegraph window from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. every day.

The office hours of the telegraph branch are from 6 a.m. to midnight. On Fridays the hours are from 6 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to midnight.

The telephone public call office remains open from 6 am. to midnight. On Fridays the working hours are

from 6 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to midnight.

Delivery of mails: Normally there are two deliveries. The first delivery is at 10-30 a.m. and the second at 3-30 p.m. The mail can be obtained at the window at 10 a.m. and 2-30 p.m.

The letters addressed care of Post Master, Murree, can, however, be taken delivery of at the enquiry window during working hours of the post office.

Despatch of mails: The latest hour of posting for all places in Pakistan except Nathiagali and Azad Kashmir areas are 4-45 a.m. and 3-45 p.m. each day.

The latest hours of posting for Nathiagali and Azad Kashmir area is 8-45 a.m. For the posting of outward air mail articles from Murree, the latest hour is 3-45 p.m., on Wednesday, Fridays and Sundays.

Air Mail Service: Air transmission to all places in Pakistan is available for letters posted in Murree on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. Such letters are required to be posted in the General Post Office letter box before 3-45 p.m., on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

Air parcel service from Murree to all places in East Pakistan is also available. The postage rate is Rs. 2|- per forty tolas or part thereof.

If air mail letters or parcels are posted on days other than Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays, such letters or parcels will be transmitted by the surface route to Lahore from where they will be given air lift.

Press telegrams: In the case of express telegrams the charges for first forty words are Rs. 1|8 in the case of all places within Pakistan; Rs. 2|8 in the case of India and Rs. 3|8 in the case of Burma. For each additional five words, the charges are annas two for Pakistan, annas 4 for India and annas 6 for Burma.

In the case of ordinary press telegrams, the charges for first forty words are annas 12 within Pakistan and

Rs. 1|4 within India. For every five additional words, the charges within Pakistan are anna 1 and for places in India annas 2.

In the case of press telegrams to Ceylon, the charges for express telegrams are Rs. 3|8 for the first thirty-two words and As. 6 for every additional four words. Express telegrams have precedence over ordinary telegrams in transmission and are delivered by messengers at any time during the day and night if the post office is open. On Sundays and telegraph holidays only press telegrams are accepted. Telegram forms unbound and in reasonable number may be obtained free at the Post Office.

Trunk Calls: Trunk calls can be booked from Murree to all places in East and West Pakistan as well as to several foreign countries. Calls can be made on half rates from 5-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. on Sundays and telegraph holidays and from 5-30 a.m. to 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. on other days.

Complaints: To ensure prompt attention to complaints, complaints can be made to the Post Office, Murree, or to the Superintendent of Post Offices, Rawalpindi.

Important Telephone Numbers: Some important telephone numbers in Murree are as follows:

Circuit House	66
Civil Surgeon	209|167
Sub-Divisional Magistrate	27|85
Executive Officer, Cantt.	49
S.D.O., P.W.D.	15
S.D.O., Electricity	246
Asstt. Engineer, Telephones	56|57
Secretary, Municipal Committee	44|36
Civil Hospital	209
Fire Brigade	14
Postmaster	21
Police Station	46
Telephone Enquiry	51



Post office, Murree

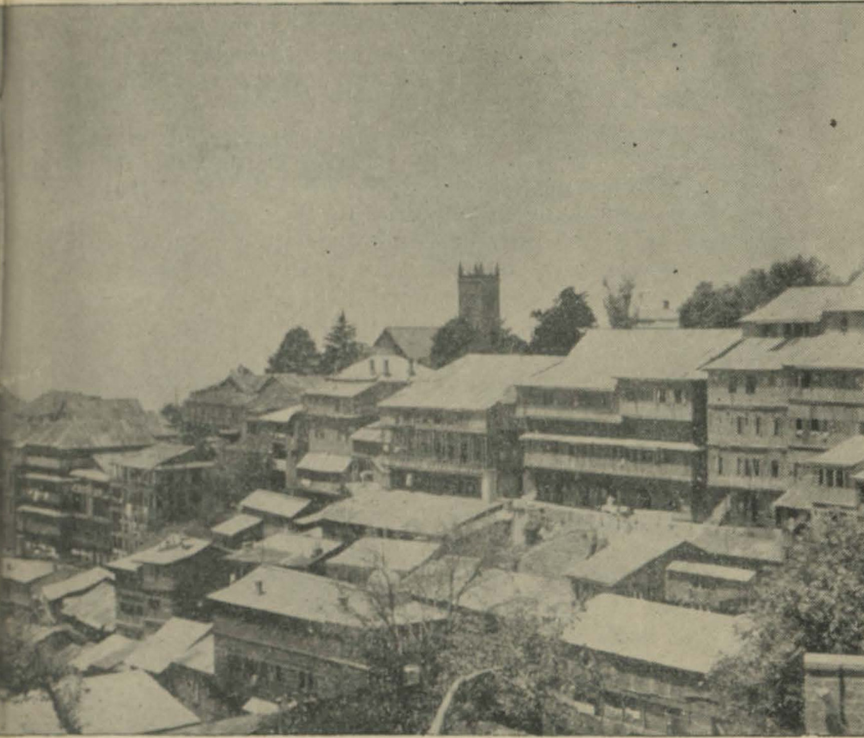


General

Survey of Pakistan, Murree

On the Murree Sunny Bank Road is the office of the Survey of Pakistan. The Pakistan Survey Department is under the Surveyor-General with Head Office at Karachi. The office of the Deputy Director, Map Publications, is located at Murree.

The Survey of Pakistan came into being on the 15th August, 1947, on the partition of India the prepa-



of Murree

ration Frontier Circle of the Survey of India being the nucleus upon which it was formed.

The first authoritative map of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent was published by D'Anville in 1752, when its exploration was still largely in French hands. It had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough charts of the coast. The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the Battle of Plassey when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennell to be the first Surveyor-

General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay.

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal land owner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, the Department gradually became primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work. Since Partition, the survey of Pakistan had assumed these responsibilities for the area of Pakistan itself.

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the Department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "Figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the Survey of India has avoided the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid frame work, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

Prior to the year 1905 the pre-Partition Survey of India was responsible for revenue surveys as well as for the production of smaller scale 9 e.g., 1 inch scale) maps which at that period were compiled from the Revenue Surveys. In 1905, however, as a result of the recommendations of a Survey Committee appointed by the Government of India, revenue surveys were made a provincial responsibility and the survey of India was left free to concentrate on the production of a series of up-to-date topographical maps in full colours (called "Modern style") of what is now the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent and Burma.

It was intended that this 1905 survey should be completed in forty-five years and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing, however, to the two World Wars and to retrenchment in 1931, and also to increasing demands in recent years for special surveys in connection with engineering projects the programme fell seriously into arrears over the whole sub-continent, and on the date of Partition, about 1,58,500 square miles out of the 3,57,500 square miles, now constituting the Republic of Pakistan, remained uncovered by modern survey on the ½ inch or 1 inch scale. Further more of the areas covered by modern (Post 1905) surveys over half were already in need of revision. The completion of modern surveys for Pakistan will take two survey parties at least 18 years (from the date of Partition) while the revision of existing surveys will take one survey party about 45 years.

In addition to normal 1 inch and : inch topographical surveys the Department carries out surveys at a larger scale where this is warranted, for example for town guide maps. The pre-Partition Government of India also agreed shortly before Partition that departmental surveys on the 1|25,000 scale should be carried out in areas of military of economic importance.

Since the creation of Pakistan there has been a great increase in demands for special surveys in connection

with engineering and other development projects, such as hydro-electric and irrigation projects and town planning and industrial development schemes.

In addition to ground surveys the Department undertakes surveys from air, wherever these are required. The Department itself has no facilities for carrying out the air photography required but the Surveyor-General can arrange for this to be done by commercial firms or in some cases by the Pakistan Air Force and is in the best position to ensure that minimum expenditure is incurred and the best results are obtained.

As far as its resources permit, the Department undertakes on payment, local surveys required by other Government departments and by private bodies, e.g., Forest and Cantonment surveys and surveys of oil fields and for the demarcation of prospecting areas.

Administrative assistance is also given and executive officers lent in aid of the revenue and other surveys of various provinces and States.

The printing offices of the Department are at the disposal of other Government departments and private bodies for such work as the printing of special maps, illustrations for reports, technical diagrams, etc.

The Department carries out all map printing and the bulk of the survey and mapping work required by the Army and other Defence Services.

Excursions from Murree

Murree is an excursionist's paradise. The hills around Murree are dotted with picnic spots, and holiday resorts, where one can enjoy sylvan solitude, and feel the thrill and charm of picturesque mountain scenery. Some of the important places suitable for excursion are referred to hereinafter.

Kuldana. A road known as the Kuldana Road descends from the General Post Office Murree to meet the Rawalpindi-Kashmir Road between the 37th and 38th milestone. Here four roads meet. One road goes to Rawalpindi; the other goes on to Kohala and Kashmir; one road goes to Abbottabad, and one road goes up to Murree. Kuldana is a military camp. The hill on which the camp is located is well wooded. There are many beautiful forest walks near Kuldana. The main road from Kuldana to Jhika Gali is 500 feet lower than the Murree Mall, but on account of tall beautiful forests on both sides, the road is cooler than the Mall. Between Kuldana and Jhika Gali there are a number of springs. The Military Dairy Farm is also situated on this road.

Jhika Gali. Jhika Gali is at the 39th milestone on the main Rawalpindi-Kashmir Road. Jhika Gali is a part of the Municipal area. There is a modest bazar at Jhika Gali. Before the partition, there used to be a cinema house at Jhika Gali, but this was burnt during the disturbances of 1947. Four roads meet at Jhika Gali. One road goes to Kuldana; the other goes to Kohala; one road namely Lower Jhika Gali Road goes up to Murree; one road goes to Gharial, and Bhurban; and the other goes to Upper and Lower Topa.

Gharial. Gharial is about two miles on the Jhika Gali Bhurban Road. It is a military camping ground. There are beautiful sports grounds in Gharial. From Gharial one can have a beautiful look of Murree in the distance. Here the Kashmir Point Hill presents a very verdant look, and the buildings on this Hill appear to be meeting the sky.

Kashmir Bazar. Kashmir Bazar is a small bazar midway between Gharial and Bhurban. There is a school in the village. Lower down in the khad is the village of Mora Sharif which is famous for its shrine.

Bhurban. Bhurban is an ideal forest resort. The forest rest house is situated in the midst of idyllic surroundings. The lawns of the rest house are very extensive and are beautifully maintained. The road leading to the rest house is lined with beautiful tall chir trees. At a little distance from the rest house is a beautiful golf course. From this extensive maidan, the Jhelum river can be seen flowing in the distance near Kohala. At Bhurban there is a first class hotel. Bhurban is a place of great attraction for the tourists.

Lower and Upper Topa. Lower and Upper Topa form a part of the Murree Hills Cantonment. The Pakistan Air Force Public School is located at Lower Topa. Upper Topa is close to Jhika Gali, but the Lower Topa is engirdled by the main Kashmir Road from the fortieth to the forty first milestone.

Charhan. Charhan is about two miles from Lower Topa. There is a beautiful forest rest house here with spacious lawns, and very pretty tall trees against the background of green wooded hills. The Charhan apples are well known, and there are many apple gardens in the neighbourhood. There are the remains of an old fort in the village. The village is progressive and boasts of a Middle school for girls.

Gulhera Gali. Gulhera Gali is at the distance of about two miles from Charhan. There is a District

Board High School in the village. The village is a forest mandi. There is a post office and an agricultural farm. The Soan rises near Gulhera Gali. In the midst of the forest between Charhan and Gulhera Gali lives a saint Pir Lal Shah. He is there even in the snows. He is a majzoob, and has been in these forests for the last one generation. People from various parts of the country come in large numbers to visit the saint.

Sahr Bagla. Sahr Bagla is at the 45th mile on the main Rawalpindi-Kashmir Road. It is the headquarters of the Forest range. There is an agricultural farm.

Aliot. . Aliot is at the 48th mile on the main Kohala Road. There is a garden of apples here.

Potah Sharif. Potah Sharif is at the distance of a mile from Aliot. There is a shrine in the village.

Riwat. Riwat is at the 49th mile on the main Kashmir Road. There is a P.W.D. Inspection bungalow at Riwat. The bungalow is on the hill side about two furlongs off the main road.

Phagwari. Phagwari is a market townlet at the 52nd mile on the main Kashmir Road. There are a police post and a dispensary in the village. There is also a school for girls here.

Dewal. It is an old town at the 56th mile on the main Kashmir Road. There are the ruins of an old fort. There is a shrine in the village where an Urs is held in March every year. There is a flourishing panchayat at Dewal. From Dewal one can have a beautiful view of the Jhelum flowing at some distance below.

Kohala. Kohala is at the 64th mile on the main Kashmir Road. Kohala means a place between two hills. At Kohala the Hazara hills and the Murree hills meet on this side of the Jhelum. Kohala is situated on the bank of the Jhelum, and across the river are the Kashmir hills. There is a beautiful bridge on the

Jhelum river at Kohala. There is a flourishing bazar here with 81 shops. Kohala is an important centre for the export of potatoes. The shopkeepers do not reside here at night. In the evenings they go to their respective villages. Most of the shopkeepers hail from the Hazara district. Nathiagali is only fifteen miles from Kohala. Kohala is administered by an active panchayat. There are military check posts at either end of the bridge. Kohala is situated at a height of 1941 feet. It is therefore fairly hot during the summer. In the early mornings and evenings the place is quite pleasant. The river flowing between lofty hills presents a picturesque view.



River Jhelum from Dewal

Nathiagali. Nathiagali can be reached from Kohala by a short cut measuring about fifteen miles. Nathiagali is midway between Murree and Abbottabad, and it is some twenty miles from either place. Its altitude is 8,200 feet, and it commands fine views of the snows of Kashmir and Kohistan on the one side, and of the Rawalpindi plain on the other. In the foreground to the north east rise the green slopes of Miran Jani 9,793 feet high, and beyond in the far distance on a clear day may be seen the snow laden heights of Nanga Parbat towering above its neighbours. With its ridges thickly clothed by pine, maple, chestnut and oa Nathiagali is one of the most beautiful of hill stations in the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

From 1918 to 1955, Nathiagali was the summer capital of the former N.W.F.P. Government. During 1957, the President of Pakistan chose Nathiagali for his summer residence. There are about 200 Government and private bungalows in Nathiagali. There are beautiful rest houses here. There is also a modern western style well equipped hotel here with ample accommodation. The beauty of the place lies in its grandeur, greenery, and calmness. Those who are in search of solitude and rest will never regret paying a visit to Nathiagali. Beautiful hills, cool air, good water, good accommodation, luxuriant forests, picturesque meadows, green lawns, attractive flowers. and indeed everything that can add to the charms of a hill station can be found in Nathiagali.

Kalabagh. Kalabagh is two miles from Nathiagali on the Abbotabad Road. It is situated at the head of a spur which runs south-westwards between the Samundar katha and the Karral branch of the Harroh. The Kalabagh rest house situated at an elevation of 8,300 feet above sea level is one of the most beautiful rest houses in Pakistan. The extensive green lawns of the rest house are most picturesque and beautiful.

Thandiani. Thandiani is four miles from Nathiagali. It is situated at an altitude of 8,800 feet, and is the coolest among all the hill stations of Pakistan. It is because of its coolness that the place is named Thandiani. Thandiani commands very grand and lovely views. To the east beyond the Kunhar are the snow-clad ranges of Kashmir; to the north and north east are the mountains of Kohistan, Bhogarmang, and Kagan with the tip of Nanga Parbat's peak just appearing behind the last; more to the north-west are the snows of Swat and Chitral, and to the west the Black Mountain range and the hills of Peshawar. To the south-west one's eye is carried across the Abbottabad plain to Haripur and the distant Indus, and to the south are Miran Jani and the pine-clad slopes of the Galis.

Hule Ka Danna. About a mile to the north of Thandiani is Hule ka Danna, one of the most beautiful of glades in this part of the world.

Kalapani. Close to Thandiani is Kalapani. The Kalapani dak bungalow is prettily situated at the base of the hill by a cool mountain stream. It is because of this cool water that the place is named Kalapani.

Bara Gali. Bara Gali is five miles from Nathiagali on the main Abbottabad road. Bara Gali and Thandiani are the northern most of the line of hill stations and cantonments that extend along the Dunga Gali ridge to Murree. Bara Gali has an elevation of 7,900 feet. It lies on the west side of ridge, at the point where a long spur strikes out towards the Rajoia plain, and is surrounded by Government forest.

Dunga Gali. Dunga Gali is two miles from Nathiagali on the main Nathiagali Murree road. It is picturesquely situated on the slopes of the Mushkpuri hill, and commands a beautiful view of the series of wooded spurs which project towards the Jhelum. From Donga Gali, one can climb the famous Mushkpuri peak which commands a height of 9,232 feet. This is the

highest point in the Dunga Gali and Murree Hills. On the slopes of the Mushkpuri range there are beautiful springs. The water gushing from 17 natural springs is impounded and carried by gravitation to Murree. A beautiful steel reservoir of a capacity of 32½ lakh gallons has been built at Dunga Gali to store surplus water. It is one of the biggest steel tanks in the world. Near the tank, there is a beautiful rest house maintaned by the Public Healh Department. There is a beautiful hotel at Dunga Gali, which is known as the Mushkpuri Hotel.

Nathiagali and Dunga Gali have a joint Notified Area Committee which is responsible for the municipal administration of the two hill stations.

Dunga Gali is connected with Nathiagali not only by the man road, but also by an upper path, which leads through very beautiful scenery and crosses the 'Karral Harroh' at its source.

Ghora Dhaka. Six miles from Dunga Gali on the main Murree road is Kuza Gali, and from here a road leads to Ghora Dhaka. Ghora Dhaka which means 'The White Soldiers Hill' has been thus named because of a cantonment on the hill. It is situated on a spur which projects towards the Jhelum. The road over the pipe line conveying the Murree water supply passes through Ghora Dhaka.

Khanspur. Khanspur is located on the same spur as the Ghora Daka. The Murree water supply pipe lines passes through Khanspur as well. The pipe lines passes through a very picturesque area. There are steep precipices on one side, and on the other there are tall pine trees. In these thick forests bears and other wild animals roam at large. In 1956, an employee of the Municipal Committee Murree was wounded by a bear in these forests.

Changla Gali. Changla Gali is nine miles from Murree on the Murree Abbottabad road. It is splen-

didly situated amid pine forests at an altitude of 8,400 feet thus exceeding the height of Nathiagali by 200 feet. It boasts of a hotel, and a dak bungalow. From the hotel, a fine view can be obtained of the Jhelum valley, with Nanga Parbat in the background. The picturesquely situated dak bungalow on the western face of the hill commands a striking prospect of Murree, the southern portion of the Hazara District, and the distant plains of Rawalpindi.

Khaira Gali. Khaira Gali is three miles from Changla Gali towards the Murree side. It has an altitude of 7,700 feet. It commands a fine view on either side of the ridge, and its red roofed houses are a conspicuous feature of the land scape.

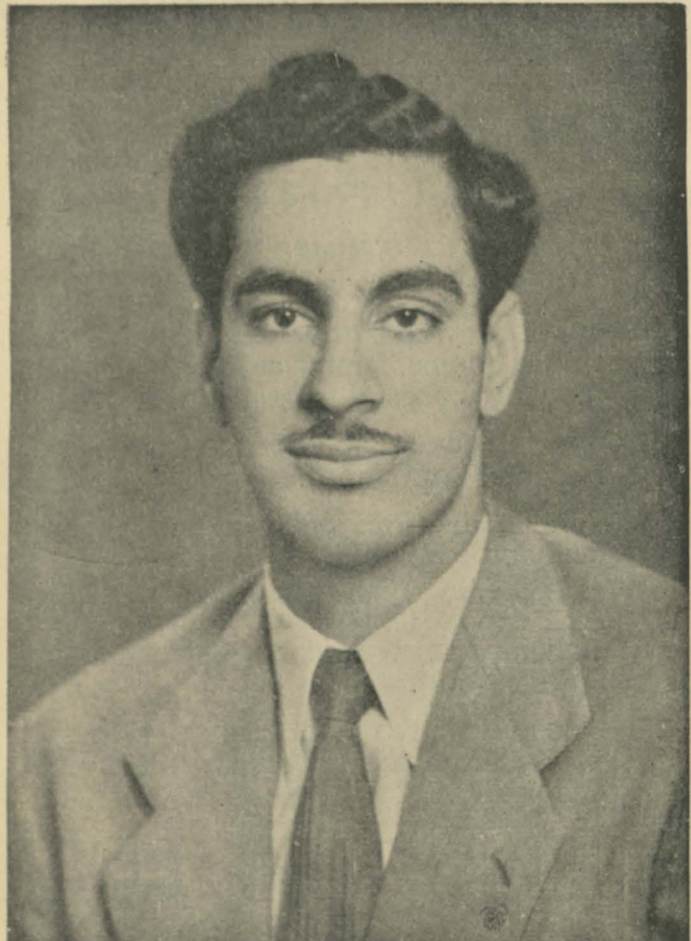
Barian. Barian is seven miles from Murree. It is a part of the Murree Hills cantonment. There is a small bazar at Barian. There is a Bazar Chaudhri who looks after the sanitation of the bazar on behalf of the cantonment board.

Murree-Rawalpindi Road. On the main Murree Rawalpindi Road excursions can be arranged to the Murree Brewery Hill, Ghora Gali, Samli, Company Bagh, Charra Pani, and Taret. These places have already been described in the article 'From Rawalpindi to Murree.'

Dannah. From Ghora Gali a road leads to Lora. Dannah is two miles from Ghora Gali. The village was the site of an important Sikh fort. This fort is now a ruin. The village also contains a well known shrine, that of Dhummat Khan, from whom all the Dhunds claim descent.

Lora. Lora is four miles from Ghora Gali. It lies on the left bank of the Dhund Harroh in an open valley between off-shoots of the Murree and Dunga Gali ranges. This valley is fertile, green, and picturesque.

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Mr. Manzur Masud Tamanna, who helped in illustrating the book.

Printed at
THE PAKISTAN TIMES PRESS,
Lahore.